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* NATIONAL *
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PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Forever Adhere to the Basic Principles of "Three Dos and Three Don'ts"

by

the CCP Committee of Lanchow Chemical Industrial Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 13, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung fully express the heartfelt love and boundless reverence of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and fully reflect the strong hope and pressing demand of the hundreds of millions of armymen and people throughout the country for studying Mao Tsetung thought. These two decisions of the Central Committee are of great immediate importance and extremely far-reaching historical significance for us in carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao, and also for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over. The broad masses of staff members and workers of our Lanchow Chemical Industrial Company resolutely support these two important decisions of the Central Committee. We have firmly responded to the call of the Party Central Committee and quickly whipped up a high tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings.

We have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We deeply understand that these three basic principles pointed out by Chairman Mao are our criteria for distinguishing the correct line from the erroneous line, as well as a powerful ideological weapon for us to discern and wage struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. We must adhere to these three basic principles and forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

To adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," the most fundamental thing is to conscientiously study Mao Tsetung thought and resolutely wage struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, and anyone who practices revisionism and splittism and intrigues and conspires is doomed to failure. Our leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study and application, and conscientiously read through the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Volumes I to IV, before September next year. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

We must adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, and obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions. We must forever take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, build our Party organizations at all levels into strong bulwarks for leading the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and truly carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every grassroots unit.

* * *

Firmly Bear in Mind Chairman Mao's Teachings, and Adhere to the Principles of "Three Dos and Three Don'ts"

- Sungp'an county Party committee resolved to lead the people of all nationalities in the whole county to fearlessly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 13, 1976)

(NCNA Ch'engtu, October 12, 1976) With boundless reverence, the people of Tibetan, Han, Chiang and Hui nationalities in Sungp'an county of Apa Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou in Szechwan Province recall Chairman Mao's great practice of revolution in leading the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the Long March in the past. They are resolved, under the leadership of the county Party committee, to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, conscientiously and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," uphold the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen the solidarity of the people of all nationalities and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, more properly build up the places Chairman Mao had passed through in those years and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

In the past few days, under the leadership of the county Party committee, the people of all nationalities in Sungp'an county have in general conscientiously studied the two decisions of the Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, as well as the editorial "Common Aspiration of Hundreds of Millions of People" by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i journal and Chieh-fang-chün Pao. The broad masses say with matchless passion: The two decisions of the Central Committee represent the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We boundlessly love Chairman Mao and resolutely support the decisions of the Central Committee. We will respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, whip up a new surging tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, and let the invincible Mao Tsetung thought forever guide us in our advance.

The people of all nationalities in Sungp'an county will never forget that 41 years ago, Chairman Mao and the Red Army led by him came to Mao-erh-kai where Tibetans lived together. At that time, Chang Kuo-t'ao, the chieftain of the opportunist line within the Party, plotted to sow discord in the Red Army and the Party by opposing the march of the Red Army to the north. At this crucial juncture, Chairman Mao personally presided over the convening of the "Mao-erh-kai Conference" of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. He criticized Chang Kuo-t'ao's splittist line and adopted the correct decision that the Red Army should continue its march across the grassland to the north to fight the Japanese. At that time, Chang Kuo-t'ao organizationally practiced sectarianism and splittism. Politically, he stubbornly pushed the oportunist line, thus bringing serious losses

to the Party and the Red Army. Due to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise leadership, however, our Party smashed Chang Kuo-t'ao's evil plot and realized the solidarity and unity of the whole Party, and the Red Army victoriously carried out its Long March.

At Mao-erh-kai, the Red Army under the leadership of Chairman Mao strictly carried out the Party's nationalities policy, propagated the Party's views, sowed the embers of revolution, and pointed out to the people of all nationalities the road to emancipation. Since liberation, under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought, the people of Sungp'an county have wiped out the situation of disunity among the various nationalities created by the reactionary ruling classes over the past centuries, and strengthened the solidarity among the various fraternal nationalities. With its leading members sharing mutual confidence, uniting as one and fighting together, the CCP Sungp'an County Committee formed by cadres of Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities has brought about an excellent situation of prosperity to the socialist cause on the grassland in the mountains. In 1975, the total grain output of the whole county was triple that before liberation, while the number of livestock was six times that before liberation. This year, despite the attack of strong earthquake, frost, waterlogging, drought and other natural disasters, the grain output of the whole county will still increase by more than 10 percent compared with last year.

In days of profound condolence for the great leader Chairman Mao, the leading members of the Sungp'an county Party committee came one after another to the old site at Mao-erh-kai where Chairman Mao convened the Politburo Meeting of the Central Committee in those years. Here, they studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teachings, "In view of Chang Kuo-t'ao's serious violations of discipline, we must affirm anew the discipline of the Party, namely: 1) the individual is subordinate to the organization; 2) the minority is subordinate to the majority; 3) the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and 4) the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee." They reviewed the history of the resolute struggle waged by Chairman Mao against Chang Kuo-t'ao's deeds to sow discord in the Red Army and the Party, studied Chairman Mao's great practice of revolution, and were tremendously educated and inspired. The leading members of the county Party committee made the following solemn vow before Chairman Mao's portrait: We will forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's great practice of revolution, conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his teaching that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party" and his series of important instructions on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We will firmly and consistently adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," uphold the solidarity of the whole Party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and resolutely wage untiring struggle against those who practice revisionism and disunity and intrigue and conspire. We will build the Party organizations at all levels into strong fighting bastions for waging struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and lead the people of the whole county in continuously following the road which Chairman Mao had traveled during the Long March until communism is realized.

Since September 9, the Sungp'an county Party committee has time and again convened meetings to sum up work previously carried out, and come to the decision on using Chairman Mao's great practice of revolution at Mao-erh-kai, Sungp'an, as teaching material to educate the Party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities throughout the county and to encourage everyone to keep on fearlessly forging ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The leading members of the county Party committee and the cadres at all levels are called upon to take the lead in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, strive to heighten their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

At present, the six secretaries and deputy secretaries of the county Party committee have separately gone down to the grassroots to work, study and live together with the people of all nationalities. They are determined to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "holding light ten thousand crags and torrents" displayed by the Red Army in the past, and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the county to fight in unity so as to win still greater victories for the revolution and production.

At present, an excellent situation with the people of all nationalities uniting as one to conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, grasp revolution and promote production prevails throughout the county. The movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture is developing vigorously. After the strong earthquake, the people of the whole county loudly and clearly declared: The bigger the earthquake, the more energetically we will work. We will vigorously grasp class struggle and use revolution to give impetus to production. We will fulfill our plan for increasing production and make contributions to the state as usual in this year of earthquake, and complete the building of our Tachai-type county at an earlier date. High in spirits, the people of all nationalities are unswervingly fighting hard on the forefront of "three-autumn" work.

* * *

Wage Resolute Struggle Against All Words and Deeds That Run Counter to the Three Basic Principles

by

the whole body of revolutionary comrades of the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 12, 1976)

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung have made known what we broad masses of revolutionary people have in mind and reflected the common aspiration of the people of the whole country and the revoutionary people of the whole world. The issue of these two brilliant and wise decisions shows that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is linked at heart with the people of the whole country. All communists and the revoutionary masses of our Institute of Physics firmly support them!

Chairman Mao is the great leader of our Party, our Army and people of all nationalities of our country as well as the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world. Without Chairman Mao, there would not be new China, even less could there be the excellent situation on the scientific and technical front today. After Chairman Mao passed away, every revolutionary comrade of our institute wept bitterly in immense grief. Now we wish we could personally pay our last respects to Chairman Mao and express the resolution of us revolutionary workers and revolutionary intellectuals in carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat! Now the Party Central Committee has decided to build a memorial hall for the great leader Chairman Mao at the capital of Peking to house the crystal sarcophagus containing the body of Chairman Mao so that the broad masses of people can forever pay their respects to Chairman Mao. This is a major event which the people of the whole country are hoping for day and night. This is also of immense significance in educating us and our posterity to recall Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements, firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and firmly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chairman Mao's splendid image will forever live in the hearts of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of the whole world, inspire us to constantly advance from victory to victory!

Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. Chairman Mao's writings are brilliant Marxist documents and form our treasure house with inexhaustible ideas. It is precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that we have persistently taken class struggle as the key link, conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and acquired many important results in scientific

research, thereby making contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. Every achievement made by our Institute of Physics is the result of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a victory for Mao Tsetung thought. How we wish we could study more systematically a greater number of Chairman Mao's writings, and whip up a wave of enthusiasm for study to win greater victories.

At this juncture, the Party Central Committee has decided to publish the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and make preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. This is not only a major event in the political life of the Chinese people, but also an important event in the history of the development of Marxism and the history of the international communist movement.

After the issue of the Party Central Committee's decisions, we are elated, inspired and very excited. We resolve to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, to stir up a new high tide in studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and to persevere in study and application in the course of struggle. At the moment, we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a series of Chairman Mao's important directives on the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. We must closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee headed by Hua Kuo-feng in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, and win greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

Forever Surge Ahead Fearlessly Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 12, 1976)

All conducts of our "Mao Tsetung" locomotive unit resolutely support the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung and firmly support the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. These two important decisions of the Party Central Committee have made known what our working class has in mind and expressed the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of the people. We will not forget Chairman Mao's incomparable benevolence generation after generation, constantly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teachings, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant writings and forever surge ahead fearlessly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the birth of our locomotive unit in 1946, it has grown up under Chairman Mao's warm concern and the nursing of Mao Tsetung thought. During the years of Liberation War with the conflagration raging, in compliance with Chairman Mao's call for "the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek and the liberation of whole China," our "Locomotive Mao Tsetung" was not afraid of the explosion of enemy land mines and bombing by the reactionaries' aircraft and was driven to where the Liberation Army was fighting to victoriously accomplish all tasks of army transport. In the period of socialist revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we carried forward the revolutionary spirit of "braving the wind" and persistently waged struggle against revisionism and the bourgeoisie. Especially during the great cultural revolution, we firmly and consistently adhered to a series of Chairman Mao's important directives, furiously criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in vainly attempting to restore capitalism. Amidst the stormy struggle between the two classes and the two lines, we constantly raised our theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

We adhered to the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" formulated by Chairman Mao and constantly won new victories in the revolution and production. By September 25 this year, the 30th anniversary of the naming of our "Mao Tsetung" locomotive unit, our mileage of safe-running at 3,000,000 kilometers in the past three decades had set the highest safe-running record in the history of Chinese railroads.

Looking back over the course of 30 years' revolutionary fighting, we deeply realize that just as the train cannot part with the railroad, revolution cannot be carried out away from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

All our victories are the results of Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise leadership and are all victories for Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao forever lives in our hearts. Whenever we left our heads to look at Chairman Mao's splendid image set at the front of the locomotive, we feel that Chairman Mao is there to guide our battle, and inexhaustible strength surges through our bodies. We will never forget that when Chairman Mao received the delegates of our locomotive unit, he autographed the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung brought by the delegates with the three glistening characters "Mao Tse Tung," and asked them to send his regards to the workers on return. How warm is Chairman Mao's concern and how immense his encouragement to us of the working class!

At present, as we study and discuss the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee, we are never so excited. The comrades say: These are the brilliant and wise decisions made by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The building of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao to house the crystal sarcophagus in which Chairman Mao's body rests will enable us and our posterity to forever pay our respects to the remains of Chairman Mao, and to recall Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements. It will educate and encourage us to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's brilliant writings will forever be our source of strength and Mao Tsetung thought will forever guide us to advance victoriously. The publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung Vol. V and the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung will give us additional sharp weapons for waging struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and against revisionism. Actively responding to the Party Central Committee's call, we of the locomotive unit put forward on October 9 the proposal of whipping up a new high tide in the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings in the whole locomotive section. We will forever uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line--"practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire"--and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles.

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communsit Party. We must closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, conscientiously carry out "the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions and fight wherever we are directed by the Party Central Committee. We must safeguard solidarity and unity of the Party like our own eyes and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!

* * *

Inner Mongolian Cadres, People Vow to Unite
Round Party Central Committee Headed
by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 14, 1976)

communist party members, cadres and people of various nationalities of the hsianghuang banner, inner mongolian autonomous region, an advanced animal husbandry unit in the learn-from-tachai movement, have voiced their warm support for two recent decisions by the leading central organs of china.

one is the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the other, the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

the people said that these decisions accorded with the wishes of the people in the border grassland. the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with us people of the grassland. "we people of various nationalities pledge to unite most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, bring about a new upsurge in the study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end."

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's national policy, the people in this northern frontier have learned from tachai and made great improvements in the banner. the people recalled their misery in pre-liberation days and their steadily improving life since liberation, and cherished the memory of the great leader chairman mao. they said: "chairman mao was the great liberator of the people of the grassland. no words could describe how good chairman mao was to us. the great image of chairman mao will forever educate and inspire us in our triumphant advance excl."

after repeated study and discussion of the two decisions of the leading central organs, the hsianghuang banner party committee convened a broadcast meeting. namula, the banner party secretary said at the meeting: "the two decisions express the wishes of us people of all nationalities. we resolutely respond to the call issued by the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and will bring about

a new high tide in the study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. we must abide by chairman mao's teaching: 'practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire' and wage firm struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three fundamental principles and against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and against anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. we are determined to unite most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, firmly defend the unity and unification of the party, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, obey the party central committee in all our actions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn the hsianghuang banner into a firm bulwark to combat and prevent revisionism."

at present, a new upsurge is in the making throughout the banner to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. the cadres and herdsmen gather at their evening political schools or in their yurts to study chairman mao's works seriously. the herdsmen-students in the "may 7" college of the banner have organized themselves into three propaganda teams to go to the communes to work with the herdsmen and together with them study the two decisions of the leading central organs and the editorial "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily". dugr, party branch secretary of odungol production brigade of huanghuaula commune who saw the great leader chairman mao on three occasions is now re-reading the first volume of the mongolian edition of the "selected works of mao tsetung" though he had been over all four volumes before.

New Upsurge in Study of Chairman Mao's Works in Artillery Division of PLA Tsinan Units

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 14, 1976)

the party committees at various levels of an artillery division of the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units have voiced firm support for the two decisions of the leading central organs and declared that they would unite most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and diligently study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao.

the two decisions are: the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

the commanders and fighters of the artillery division say that the two important decisions are of tremendous immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance for the chinese people in carrying out chairman mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end and for the cause of liberation of the proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over.

this division is an advanced unit in studying chairman mao's works. for more than a decade, its cadres and fighters have persisted in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, linked the study with practice and thus steadily raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. they have excellently fulfilled their tasks in supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercising military control and giving political and military training as well as in combat training, and strengthened army building in an all-round way. last year, many units and persons of the division were cited for their achievements in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the commanders and fighters say: mao tsetung thought is our invincible banner and the beacon light that always guides us forward in our triumphant advance. only by studying well the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao can we fully implement chairman mao's revolutionary line.

after the passing away of chairman mao, the division party committee adopted a decision calling upon the commanders and fighters of the division to place the study of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao in the first place. they have followed chairman mao's teaching, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", as the guiding principle in army ideological building. they pledge to unite most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and obey the party central committee in all their actions.

leading members of the party committees at various levels have stood in the van in the study. chang ching-min, secretary of the division party committee and division commander, often studies the "selected works of mao tsetung" till the small hours, however busy he is. chou chi-lu, standing committee member of the division party committee and director of the political department, who has gone to work in grassroots units, joins the theoretical activists there in applying chairman mao's stand, viewpoint and methods and in writing articles criticizing teng hsiao-ping's crimes of opposing taking class struggle as the key link and of tampering with the party's basic line. this has helped deepen the study and criticism.

from the offices to the companies of the division, the commanders and fighters are all studying chairman mao's works assiduously. commanders and fighters of the 5th company of a regiment have set up a special room for studying chairman mao's works and held meetings to exchange experience in this study. though their work is heavy and the time limited, they have squeezed every possible minute to study. many cadres and fighters have read 20 to 30 articles by chairman mao in the past month. in close connection with the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the commanders and fighters of the 4th company of a regiment have conscientiously selected and read some of chairman mao's works, such as "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china". this has further enhanced the fighting will of the cadres and fighters in criticizing capitalism and revisionism and developed the excellent situation in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, the division party committee has promoted a number of young people from among grassroots cadres and fighters to leading posts at various levels. nearly one

hundred division and regiment cadres have gone to various companies to serve as ordinary fighters. the division has done an excellent job in military training, construction work, farming, side-line production and other tasks.

Peking Working Class Starts New Upsurge in Studying Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

in warm response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, the working class in the chinese capital is starting a new upsurge in conscientiously studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao.

with profound proletarian feelings and boundless esteem for the great leader chairman mao, the workers of peking are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they pledge to firmly carry out the three basic principles advanced by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"; fight against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampers with chairman mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies; and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered.

peking workers warmly support the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the c.p.c. central committee decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they have earnestly studied the decisions and received immense education and inspiration from them.

they say: "chairman mao inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all aspects; chairman mao's brilliant thought is our source of strength and guarantee for victories. to carry out chairman mao's behests, we should lose no time in starting a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao in enthusiastic response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng."

the broad masses of workers in the city are now studying mao tsetung thought with tremendous enthusiasm. they are revising their study plans, taking concrete measures, lengthening study hours and translating their proletarian feelings of boundless esteem for and cherished memory of chairman mao into efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought. the moving scene of studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao is seen everywhere, from workshops to dormitories.

cadres and workers in many factories plan to go over once again the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" before september 9 of next year. some factories are running study classes and organizing theoretical discussion meetings. others have held factory-wide meetings of workers and cadres to share experience in how to persevere in study. workers of many factories have organized spare-time study groups, making use of their off hours for study and discussion. many workers have also formed study groups at home to study with their family members.

in their study, the workers are paying special attention to chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the series of important instructions he made since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt, and his scientific conclusion: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road". through study of these teachings, the workers are striving to improve their understanding of marxist theory and consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

while taking the lead in the study, leading members of the party organizations at various levels on the industrial front have strengthened leadership over the study movement. reviewing the historical experience of the two-line struggles in the party, the leading cadres of many factories are restudying the party's basic line laid down by chairman mao

for the historical period of socialism in connection with the current class struggle and two-line struggle. this has led them to the profound understanding that only by studying revolutionary theory repeatedly and acquiring a true grasp of it can they see and think clearly and take a firm stand in the acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, so as to distinguish between genuine and phoney marxism and lead the masses in the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party.

after summing up their past experience in study, the peking railway subbureau party committee and the more than 700 party branches under it have adopted decisions on making further efforts to study mao tsetung thought. carrying chairman mao's works with them, many leading cadres have travelled along the railway lines to study with the railway workers and explained their own gains in study to the workers in some cases. a number of units have sponsored exhibitions on the history of the two-line struggles within the party.

leading members of the peking heat and power plant party committee, while persisting in studying collectively, are putting in an extra hour or more before or after work to read the "selected works of mao tsetung", "the proletarian revolution and the renegade kautsky" and other marxist-leninist works. after the publication of the two decisions of the leading central organs, the plant party committee immediately convened a discussion meeting attended by leading members of all the 13 party branches in the plant. led by the party committee, the communist party members, communist youth league members and other workers have become even more enthusiastic in their study.

the workers in the city are combining the current study movement with the concrete conditions of the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines. conscientiously studying chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", they are determined to wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that are contrary to these three basic principles. "we will fight to the finish anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies," they declared.

new victories have been scored in the capital's industry with the deepening of the study movement. following the record output in september, good results were again achieved in the first ten days of october. during this period, output of steel,

pig iron, coal, chemical fertilizer, electricity and petroleum all topped their norms, being higher than in the corresponding period of september.

the masses of workers have vowed to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, uphold the party's unity and unification, resolutely carry out the directives of the party central committee, and obey its commands in all their actions. they pledge, under the leadership of the party central committee, to carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CRITICISM OF "AN OUTLINE REPORT"

The Party's Policy Toward the Intellectuals Brooks No Tampering

- a critique of the reactionary fallacies in "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" opposed to the Party's policy toward the intellectuals

by

the mass criticism group of the Institute of Mathematics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, consistently takes the bourgeois stand and is opposed to the Party's policy toward the intellectuals. As early as before the great cultural revolution, he disseminated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and alleged that "the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals have already stood on the side of the working people." After he resumed work, he again tried his utmost to spread rumors and slanders for attacking the Party's policy toward the intellectuals. "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" (or "An Outline Report") concocted at his instruction, made a great fuss about the question of intellectuals in a vain attempt to lead the broad masses of intellectuals onto the evil road of revisionism. Because of this, we must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as weapon and fiercely expose and criticize the absurd arguments disseminated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the question of intellectuals.

Making an appraisal of the condition of the contingent of intellectuals in China is a point of departure for the thorough implementation of the Party's policy toward the intellectuals. As early as in 1957, the great leader Chairman Mao had made a Marxist analysis of the condition of the contingent of intellectuals in China. Chairman Mao pointed out: The majority of the intellectuals in China support socialism and are willing to serve the people, but their world outlook is a bourgeois one. This condition will still be in existence for a very long time to come. Without doubt, Chairman Mao's scientific appraisal still holds good today. Are there not still large numbers of intellectuals who have not been properly reformed?

However, the "Outline Report" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, vainly attempts to negate the scientific appraisal made by Chairman Mao on the condition of the intellectuals in China. With an ulterior motive, it divides the intellectuals into four categories:

The first category consists of "graduates from schools of the old type before the liberation," and among this section of people, some "have broader knowledge" and "more work experience." The conclusion is that "they must be boldly made use of."

The second category consists of those "sent abroad to study after the founding of the people's republic," and they "generally form the mainstay in work." The conclusion is that "they must be boldly made use of."

The third category consists of those "trained by us after the liberation," and people in this section "are young and strong and are at the right time to take up work." Unfortunately, "quite a number of them have for years been sent to perform manual labor at the grassroots level" and some among them "actually have not much knowledge."

The fourth category consists of "the scientists and technicians selected from among the workers, peasants and soldiers for training," and "quite a number of them have inadequate knowledge of science and technology, and there is a limitation to their furhter development."

This kind of analysis is completely in contravention to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Is it not strange for them to discuss the condition of the contingent of intellectuals without using Marxist viewpoint to make a class analysis of the condition of such intellectuals? According to their fallacies,the intellectuals of the present generation in China are not as good as those of the previous one! This is purely for turning black into white and vilifying the revolutionary intellectuals and the worker-peasant-soldier scientists and technicians in order to create public opinion for the bourgeois"experts" and "authorities" to exercise leadership in science and technology. As a matter of fact, it is precisely by proceeding from such an analysis that they lauded those unreformed intellectuals to the skies. As for those revolutionary intellectuals who dare to work against revisionism,they use all kinds of fabricated charges to willfully attack them, and would not feel happy until they are put to death. In their so-called analysis, there is concealed precisely this out-and-out bourgeois class line.

Proceeding from this kind of bourgeois analysis of the contingent of intellectuals, the "Outline Report" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, further negates completely the ideological remolding of the intellectuals. "An Outline Report" basically makes no mention of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the two kinds of ideology among the intellectuals, but talks at length about "the struggle between vulgar interests" and "the struggle between trifles." The concocters of "An Outline Report" even smugly claim that "this is what I have created" and devise all ways and means to incorporate these fallacies into "An Outline Report." As a matter of fact what Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of "An Outline Report" have "created" is basically nothing new, but is the wornout trash of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle bought from Bernstein, Kautsky, Khrushchev and Brezhnev for the purpose of making a vain attempt to cover up the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and to negate the necessity of remolding the ideology of the intellectuals.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of "An Outline Report" resented in particular the criticism of bourgeois rights, and they made reckless use of the idea of bourgeois rights to corrupt the intellectual ranks. On the one

hand they tried their utmost to suppress the criticism of bourgeois rights and willfully denounced the criticism of "private ownership of knowledge" by the revolutionary people. On the other hand they boldly cast forth the bait of bourgeois rights, publicized the need to take up those unreformed scientific research personnel, and alleged that "this can bring initiative into play" and "would make people feel there is something to look forward to." While they were so excited and overjoyed over the strengthening and extending of bourgeois rights, they bitterly hated the criticism and restriction of bourgeois right. Is this not a full exposure of their revisionist features?

"An Outline Report" concocted at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions opposes Chairman Mao's teaching that the intellectuals must be both Red and vocationally proficient and the integration of the intellectuals with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and openly advocates the "White-and-expert" road. After he was briefed with "an Outline Report," Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, clamored that White expertise "should be cherished and praised." The concocters of "An Outline Report" also cried after him that it was necessary to make the scientific research personnel "worshipper of experts." They vainly attempted to use the "vocational typhoon" of the bourgeoisie to blow the intellectuals back to the old road of "three departures" and realize their dream of restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao points out: "The remolding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction." The proletariat wants to remold the intellectuals in its own image and build a contingent of intellectuals to serve itself, for this is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This kind of remolding will inevitably constantly expand the ranks of proletarian intellectuals, and this is a very good thing to the proletariat. This kind of remolding is likewise a very good thing to the intellectuals themselves, for in the process of remolding, what they lose is only the spiritual shackles of revisionism, but their proletarian awareness will be raised unremittingly.

Noticing that the broad masses of intellectuals were stepping up the remolding of their world outlook under the leadership of the Party, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of "An Outline Report" were panic-stricken. They therefore fabricated rumors, dabbled in sophistry and smeared the remolding of intellectuals as "the exercise of dictatorship" over the intellectuals, in a vain attempt to sow discord in the relations between the intellectuals and the Party. They assumed the posture of "pleading" for the intellectuals as if they alone were concerned with and cherished the intellectuals. However, their so-called "concern" harbored precisely the evil intention for restoration. They wanted to lead the intellectuals into the blind alley of capitalism and turn back the clock in ideological remolding. Where was their "concern" for the intellectuals? They were concerned only with a handful of bourgeois intellectuals hostile to socialism, and they relied on them to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in the realm of science and technology. Should their plot succeed, the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals would suffer.

Our Party always attach great importance to work on intellectuals and pay great attention to making the intellectuals play their part. As early as in the period of the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "A correct policy toward the intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution." ("Recruit Large Numbers of Intellectuals") After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") From the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao personally laid down the policy for uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals and clearly pointed out the Red-and-expert orientation and the brilliant road of integrating the intellectuals with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Chairman Mao's correct policy and patient teachings for the intellectuals are true love and concern for the broad masses of intellectuals.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has further opened up a wide road for remolding the world outlook of the intellectuals and serving the people, and brought delightful changes to the spiritual outlook of the intellectuals ranks in China. Taking the conditions of the Institute of Mathematics for example, before the great cultural revolution, progress was made from thesis to thesis and from document to document. A handful of bourgeois "scholars" and "authorities" going after so-called "beauty of mathematics" caused this branch of learning which was developed from the practice of production and was extensively applied in production, to become a high-brow subject for the appreciation of a few people. They struggled for fame and gain, and the bourgeois style of "keeping secrets" from and "undercutting" one another seriously corrupted the soul of people.

The great proletarian cultural revolution brought a breath of spring to the Institute of Mathematics. The broad masses of intellectuals received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers through various formalities and conducted scientific research through the practice of industrial and agricultural production. Relying on their own efforts and starting from scratch, the comrades set up factories computation centers and other institutions that directly served industrial and agricultural production. Meanwhile, they also accepted large numbers of mathematical problems posed by industrial and agricultural production and national defense construction. The scientific research personnel of offices engaged in the study of probability and programming went deep into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers to popularize such mathematical methods as the selective method and orthogonal experiment, and to run various types of training and lecturing classes, thereby starting to liberate mathematics from the studies of the mathematicians.

Open-door scientific research gave impetus to remolding the world outlook of the scientific research personnel and at the same time also opened up a new path for mathematical research, thus leading to new progress in the study of theoretical mathematics. Some comrades said with deep understanding: "Now our pulse is beginning to beat together with that of the socialist motherland." All these have proved the tremendous power of the Party's policy

toward the intellectuals and also shown the support of the Party's policy toward the intellectuals by the majority of the intellectuals.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's insistence on pulling the intellectuals back to the old road will never have the approval of the broad masses of intellectuals. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we are determined to stand together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, take class struggle as the key link, undergo new steeling and ordeals, and advance with firmer steps along the great road of revolutionization.

* * *

REBUILDING OF TANGSHAN

Quake-stricken Tangshan Area Being Rapidly Rehabilitated

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Oct. 14, 1976)

more than 70 per cent of the factories and mines in tangshan prefecture, affected by a strong earthquake on july 28, have resumed full or partial operation. in tangshan city, the epicentre, well over one-third of the enterprises have fully or partially resumed production.

the people of this north china quake-stricken area are honouring the memory of the great leader chairman mao tsetung with their achievements in rebuilding socialist tangshan.

large quantities of coal, steel, rolled steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, small tractors, bicycles, knitwear, cotton cloth and ceramics are being turned out for local use. some of the items have been produced in sufficient quantity for supplies to be shipped to other parts of the country.

production has been restored in six of the seven collieries under the kailuan coal mines.

passenger traffic on the peking-shanhaikuan railway, a key link between north and northeast china, was restored on september 26. the 11 motor roads radiating from tangshan to peking, tientsin and other cities and towns have all been repaired. bus service is back to normal on the 13 routes in tangshan city.

the biggest department store in tangshan's new municipal district has been partly rebuilt. more than 500 shops are operating in the city. the number of grain shops now exceeds that before the quake. the greater part of the water mains have been repaired and are functioning.

a large number of simple houses, which can stand earth tremors, keep out the cold and are water and fire proof, have been put up throughout the prefecture and city to provide proper shelter for the population over the winter months.

the rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants are busy reaping good crops and sowing winter wheat. hundreds of thousands of people, both local and from various parts of the province who have come to help, are at work building water conservancy projects. the damaged wells are being restored, and large numbers of new ones are being dug.

the tangshan people speak of chairman mao with the deepest feelings, expressing it in these words: "his goodness to us is higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea." the tangshan people say they will never forget that without chairman mao's loving care and without the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they, victims of a strong earthquake, could not have accomplished what they have today. what particularly moves them is the realisation that the great leader chairman mao, even when he was in grave condition, was concerned in his heart about the sufferings of the quake victims and gave his thought to how the relief and rehabilitation work should be organized and the rebuilding of their hometown carried out.

a high tide in studying mao tsetung thought and criticizing teng hsiao-ping is sweeping tangshan city and the rural areas.

the activists in marxist study among the miners of the chaokechuang colliery under kailuan have spent two weeks writing articles in penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping and discussing the rebuilding of tangshan. these articles have been mimeographed and circulated throughout the colliery.

at the chaotan brigade of the wangtan commune in luting county, which set up its first group for the study of chairman mao's works in 1962, the party branch has called a meeting to map out a new plan for deepening the study of the "selected works of mao tsetung" to honour his memory.

the broad masses of the cadres and people in tangshan have pledged to rally closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, earnestly study and apply mao tsetung thought and carry to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao.

CADRE-WORKER ROTATION SYSTEM

Cadres and Workers Rotate System in Northeast China Factory

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 14, 1976)

a new system in which cadres and workers regularly rotate managerial and manual work has been set up in chienhua machinery plant in heilungkiang province. the system is seen as helping to tighten the ties between the two, accelerate the revolutionization of the cadres' ideology and strengthen working class leadership of the enterprise.

now, after a year of this system, all 95 cadres of this plant have eaten, lived and worked with the workers at the factory floor level, while 62 outstanding workers have taken up leading or managerial work in various departments and workshops, for periods varying from 3 months to half a year, at the end of which they return to their original work.

this plant had abolished liu shao-chi's revisionist system of putting the enterprises in the hands of the directors and a few leading cadres and experts. the plant was one of the first to put in force the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians. this principle which all socialist enterprises must follow is set in the "charter of anshan iron and steel company" approved by chairman mao.

the work teams, have abiding by this principle since 1958, recommended workers amongst themselves to be in charge of inspection of products, statistics and economic accounting. with the cultural revolution, more workers have been promoted to leading posts in the workshop; old workers have been organized to act as advisers and inspectors and meetings have been held to ask the workers' views on how to strengthen management. besides running their own work teams, the workers now run the workshops and the entire plant, with their power extending from being in charge of production to taking care of the orientation and political line of the enterprise.

through practicing this system over a long period, 30 percent of the workers of this plant have accumulated some experience in managerial work while 70 percent of the cadres have learnt one or two crafts, thus laying the basis for regular rotation of all work from top to bottom.

when, in an attempt to turn socialist enterprises into capitalist enterprises the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping last summer fanned up the right-deviationist wind, stepped up and expanded bourgeois right and re-imposed the revisionist rules and regulations to suppress the workers enthusiasm the party committee and the masses of workers and staff members of the plant realised immediately that something was wrong. they launched mass criticism in the plant against the revisionist line in running enterprises for several months and summed up their experience in running the enterprises in a socialist way.

to enrol more workers in management, the plant last september gradually introduced the system of regular rotation of cadres and workers. the method is to let cadres rotate with the workers under them. for instance technicians of a workshop go to the work teams to check the quality of the goods while the original checkers work as technicians.

the tasks of the workers on rotation are: first, to see that the enterprise is being run along the socialist line; second, to introduce the good ideology and working style of the working class into the leading organs and offices; thirdly, to improve themselves in struggle, learn and grasp technical knowledge, improve their ability in leading and managerial work. the tasks of the cadres are: firstly to eat, live and work together with the workers to remould their world outlook; secondly, to learn one or several skills from the workers so as to gradually become both red and expert; and thirdly, to act as a bridge between the plant's leading departments and the masses at the grassroots and help the work teams in grasping revolution and promoting production.

when worker theorist wang wan-min of the seventh workshop went to the propaganda department on rotation, he discovered that the "july 21" worker's college only asked technicians to give lectures while neglecting to absorb the experienced workers into teaching. he said: the workers belonged not only in college but also on the rostrum, and without workers' management the college will deviate from the correct orientation. his views were highly valued by the plant's party committee who made timely corrections. the work of team 405 of the 42nd workshop required the workers to soak their hands in a chemical solution that irritated the skin. when cheng yu-shu, party secretary of the workshop, went to the work team on rotation last may, he personally experienced the discomfort. he led the workers to renovate the process which was then changed from work by hand to a machine process.

through eating, living and working with the workers, the cadres have gained first hand knowledge of the high proletarian consciousness and fine qualities of the working class and their own ideology and feelings have undergone profound changes. the workers are both labourers and managers of the enterprise, while the cadres are both managers and common labourers. though their work is different, they are all masters of the enterprise and are developing all-round ability in both managerial skill and craftsmanship. they are willing to do any work, whether as officials or as the rank-and-file and are striving to abolish all thoughts that belong to the exploiting classes -- a sense of privilege and hierarchy and to fill the gap between mental and manual labour. as a result a new type of socialist relations has been built between the cadres and masses.

at present the plant's political and ideological, managerial and technical work is all being led by three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians, with workers as the main force. over 60 percent of the staff members and workers of the enterprise have a hand in any one of the three types of work. the leading set-up of the plant was simplified and rules and regulations have been improved.

the cadres and workers of this plant are determined to continue to work to restrict bourgois right, shovel away the soil that engenders capitalism, oppose and prevent the occurrence of revisionism and turn their plant into a bulwark for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctor Hsu Hsi-tsu

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 14, 1976)

the brilliant feats performed by barefoot doctor hsu hsi-tsu in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly are passed along by word of mouth throughout the suburbs of the city of wuhsi in east china.

in 1969 chu hsing-chen, a young peasant of hsuehlang commune, approached hsu hsi-tsu of chiehfang commune in the suburb of wuhsi for help. she was suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, and her joints were swollen and disfigured. she had sought treatment in big hospitals in several cities without result, and as a last resort she had turned to hsu hsi-tsu.

after a diagnosis, hsu hsi-tsu concluded that she needed acupuncture treatment with thick needles and a strong stimulating medicine. to find the effective acupuncture points, hsu hsi-tsu first tried the needles out on himself, persisting until he obtained satisfactory results. after two months of treatment, his patient was able to bend her joints freely and is now able to walk and work.

hsu hsi-tsu returned to the rural areas to work as peasant of his own free will after graduating from high school in 1964. four years later he was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to become a barefoot doctor. when he first slung his medical kit over his shoulder, the party secretary of his production brigade said to him: "before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's revisionist line in health work deprived the rural areas of medical care. now, you are one of the first generation of barefoot doctors elected by us poor and lower-middle peasants to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in health and medical work. you must serve the people whole-heartedly and live up to our expectations."

bearing these words in mind, for eight years hsu worked alongside the commune members in the fields whenever he was free. he placed himself at the beck and call of his patients 24 hours of the day. together with other barefoot doctors, he also worked on concocting new medicines to prevent and cure diseases.

in the rural areas, there is urgent need for a means of stopping bleeding quickly. a recent medical meeting unanimously approved hsu hsi-tsu's proposal that a local herb that stops bleeding be processed into a powder and distributed widely for use.

hsu hsi-tsu and other barefoot doctors combed medical books and interviewed herb-growers to collect the most effective herbal prescriptions. they went to the mountains and collected over a hundred kinds of herbs for four chosen prescriptions, which were then tried out experimentally on animals. hsu hsi-tsu himself tried out the prescription to test its effectiveness. he also consulted local veteran doctors about the properties of herbs and was able to use a combination of chinese and western medicine to cure a number of difficult cases of paralysis and ascites caused by liver trouble.

some of hsu's patients tried to give him presents to show their gratitude. these he rejected. he told them that chairman mao had taught him to serve the people, the communist party had trained him in medical profession, the poor and lower-middle peasants had recommended him to his post, and as a barefoot doctor it was his duty to serve the people. he had no right to take anything, even a needle or a thread, from them. "we should resolutely eliminate these bourgeois ways," he said. he also spoke of the significance of opposing revisionism.

now hsu hsi-tsu is the deputy director of the wuhsi public health bureau. he still works as a part-time peasant and receives his reward in workpoints like the other commune peasants. apart from attending essential meetings, he is always on duty at his production brigade, going from door to door to treat the sick. he says he is determined to work as a barefoot doctor for his whole life as this affords him the best opportunities to help bring about changes in his homeland.

PROFESSORS

Old Professor Achieves New Success

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 13, 1976)

alongside some teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of the talien engineering institute in northeast china and workers, professor chien ling-hsi designed an all-welded pier with nine spans of 100 metres each, a main project for china's first deep-water harbour with oil shipping facilities.

this was china's first try at building this type of pier and hoisting a 400-ton span in one piece. talking of his experience in the work, professor chien of the institute spoke with emotion: "chairman mao guides us to make progress. the great proletarian cultural revolution gives me a feeling of youth and vigour and the working class summons our courage and strength."

professor chien and the teachers and students started the design for the pier in 1974. to speed up the construction, they proposed use of the all-welding method to put together a 100-metre span of a steel pier. was the proposal feasible? they consulted veteran workers on this question. the workers said: "since a ship can be built with the all-welding method, why not a steel pier? in our opinion, your plan can be carried out." after visiting the units concerned and making a number of experiments, they finally affirmed the plan.

however, many problems still remained unsolved. how were they to transport and hoist a one-piece span of 100 metres long, 12 metres wide and 13 metres high? they again asked experienced workers for their views. after discussions with the workers, leading cadres and designers, they approved the plan. in the event their design proved to be splendid. the professor and other teachers and students ate, lived and worked with the workers at the construction site when the work was under way.

in the course of the deep-going struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, professor chien deeply criticized the crimes of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping in attempting to hold the intellectuals back and to isolate them from the workers and peasants. professor chien had as evidence the progress he himself made in integrating with the workers and peasants and his positive experience in the cultural revolution.

before the great cultural revolution, professor chien was influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist

line in education, and did his teaching and research work behind closed doors, thus alienating himself from the workers and peasants.

one day in 1966 not long after the cultural revolution started, professor chien went to a neighbouring village to take part in physical labour. pressing his hands, commune peasants said: "you worked in the institute next to our village, but we never saw you. now you've come among us thanks to the cultural revolution. this shows you've taken a new road."

the peasants' words encouraged the professor to study chairman mao's teachings on the importance of intellectuals integrating with workers and peasants. he came to see that it was wrong to seek personal fame and gain and follow the road of isolating oneself from workers and peasants in doing research work and teaching. the professor made up his mind to live up to what the masses expected of him and to follow the road of integrating with the workers and peasants which was charted by chairman mao.

while doing productive labour in the production brigade, professor chien discussed with the commune members a plan for improving the local farming conditions. the production brigade wanted to use the waste water from the engineering institute to irrigate the farmlands and orchards on the mountain slopes. going untiringly up hill and down dale every day, the professor helped the commune members do the land-survey. after three months of joint effort, they succeeded in bringing water up to the hills to irrigate the farmlands and orchards. professor chien had won the praise of commune peasants for the first time. what the professor accomplished in the production brigade helped him understand that what one contributes to the people depends chiefly on whether he accepts the idea of whole-heartedly serving the people.

professor chien often corresponds with workers and peasants who write for help in solving engineering problems. workers who visit him at home to discuss problems met in making technical innovations, always find the professor eager to study the questions with them. when he found out that many workers wanted to learn about mechanics, he proposed setting up a training class. in his lectures to the workers, he has developed the knack of using popular illustrations and simple language.

PUBLICATIONS

Two Important Decisions by Leading Central Organs in China Issued as Pamphlet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

the people's publishing house has put out in a pamphlet the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". also included is the october 10 editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people".

the pamphlet will be put on sale throughout the country.

the nationalities publishing house will put out editions in the mongolian, tibetan, uighur, kazakh and korean languages.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 13, 1976)

thanks to mass scientific experimentation, hsintu county of southwest china's szechwan province, has been able to switch from growing two to three crops a year.

hsintu county lies in the chengtu plain in western szechwan which is known as the granary of southwest china. the plain has fertile soil and a temperate climate and is watered by the centuries-old tuchiangyen irrigation system.

in pre-liberation days, however, average grain yield in the chengtu plain was only 2.2-3 tons per hectare. it rose to 5.2 tons on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the key to further increases in the per unit yield lay in changing the cropping system -- that is, from growing two crops a year to three -- and the introduction of quick-ripening, high-yield seed varieties. hsintu

county typifies the efforts made in this direction throughout the chengtu plain in recent years.

hsintu's per-hectare grain yield last year averaged 9.5 tons, an increase of 40 percent over 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. altogether 10 counties and the rural area around chengtu on the plain hit the mark of 7.5 tons per hectare.

apart from the county agricultural scientific institute and seed breeding stations, all the 23 communes in hsintu have set up scientific experimentation stations, each of the 300 production brigades has an experimentation section, and 90 percent of the 2,000 production teams have experimentation groups. these organizations have drawn in more than 9,000 commune members, rural cadres and agro-technicians.

the county used to grow one rice crop a year in a growing period of around 120 days. after reaping the rice crop, the peasants would plant an over-wintering crop of rape, wheat or green manure. in 1970, they tried sowing two rice crops plus one of rape, wheat or green manure a year.

but even when quick-ripening varieties are used, the growing period of the two rice crops put together adds up to 220 days. this calls for reducing the growing period of the over-wintering crop to less than 120 days. after much experimentation, the county finally evolved a new variety of rape which takes only 90-100 days to ripen. a new wheat variety with a growing period of 110-120 days has also been developed, its per-hectare yield topping 3.7 tons.

over the past few years, the county's scientific experimentation organisations have selected and bred a dozen new and improved varieties of rape, wheat and rice that give high yields and ripen quickly. this offers a good prospect for raising crop yields. the purification and regeneration of seeds every year by the mass scientific experimentation groups has helped maintain the purity of wheat seeds at 95 percent and rape at 98 percent.

the triple-cropping area was expanded to 6,660 hectares in hsintu last year and to 13,300 hectares, or one half of the county's cultivated area, this year. the area planted to wheat rose to 10,667 hectares this year as against 4,667 hectares ten years ago. this, coupled with the widespread use of high-yield seed varieties, resulted in a fourfold increase in total wheat output this year over 1965.

lai hung-teh is one of a number of peasant scientists who have come to the fore in the locality. the membership of the scientific experimentation group he leads

has grown from three to thirteen. he has introduced, selected and bred 120 varieties of rice, wheat and rape, and popularized 70 of these since the start of the cultural revolution. after five years of hard effort, he evolved a quick-ripening, high-yield hybrid of rape, the "fengshou no. 4". when planted over a large area, the hybrid gave a yield of 3 tons per hectare.

his scientific experimentation group has helped solve a thorny problem in rape growing when the pods in the upper part of the rape plant fail to bear seeds. it improved the fertilizer application methods and adopted other measures to stimulate the growth of solid pods at one inch from the top of the rape plants.

the growing of three crops a year -- early rice, late rice and rape -- is now the rule in lai hung-teh's production team, whose grain and rape yields per hectare topped 15 tons and 3 tons respectively. the team's experience is being spread throughout the county.

in 1973, lai hung-teh attended a meeting called by the department concerned under the academy of sciences of china where he delivered a report on the cultivation of rape. a book he wrote on the same subject is soon due off the press. his achievements show not only the talents of an ordinary peasant but also the prospects opened up by mass scientific experimentation.

local agro-technicians have also made a big contribution. they have joined the peasants in developing new varieties of wheat and rape and in working out a plan for improving the irrigation system. after four winter-springs of hard work, the local people improved an old irrigation network totalling 5,000 kilometres so as to make more rational use of water. the county's 28,600 hectares of grain fields registered an output increase of 0.75 tons per hectare last year. per-hectare grain yield topped 7.5 tons in every commune.

TIBETAN MEDICINE

Ancient Encyclopedia of Tibetan Medicine Re-edited

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 13, 1976)

a four-part ancient encyclopedia of tibetan medicine is being re-edited by the lhasa hospital of tibetan medicine in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work and in the spirit of discarding the dross and selecting the essential. to date, the drafts of the revised first and second parts of the encyclopedia have already been completed.

the science of tibetan medicine and pharmacology, which has a long history, was developed by the working people in their centuries of fighting against disease. the first group of tibetan doctors appeared early in the third century a.d. in a.d. 728 a number of doctors of tibetan medicine started to compile the encyclopedia. they travelled far and wide to southern tibet, shigatse, wutai mountain in shansi, and kangting in sikang, practising tibetan medicine while collecting folk prescriptions for the treatment and prevention of diseases. the encyclopedia which ran to 241,000 words in 156 chapters was finished in a.d. 753. the 79 coloured charts illustrating the encyclopedia include six parts -- human body anatomy, herbs, apparatus, urine analysis, diagnosing by the pulse and food and drink hygiene to prevent diseases. the book, which has been a medical guide and compendium since it was compiled, bears great importance on the development of tibetan medicine.

tibetan medicine is an integral part of china's medical science. exchange of medical experience and culture between tibet and other parts of the country has been going on for a thousand years and tibetan medicine has spread to chinghai, inner mongolia, kansu, szechwan, yunnan and other minority areas.

the wealth of tibetan medicine returned to the hands of the working people after the feudal serf system combining political and religious power was smashed during the democratic reform in 1959. a hospital of tibetan medicine was set up in lhasa that year. it has departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, paediatrics and acupuncture, a dispensary and a pharmaceutical house. the hospital has trained a large number of medical workers and research workers on tibetan medicine. the number of medical preparations in tibet has now reached some 300 kinds with an annual output of 35,000 kilogrammes as against 77 kinds with an annual output of 150 kilogrammes before the democratic reform. the lhasa hospital

of tibetan medicine set up a research group in february 1973. led by the hospital's party organization, the group has summed up clinical experience and compiled many easy-to-read medical books such as "tibetan medical treatment of stomach ulcers", "knowledge of commonly used tibetan drugs" and "a general theoretical study of tibetan medicine", all of which add to the wealth of china's science of tibetan medicine. to suit the specific conditions in the rural and pastoral areas, the group in 1975 compiled a "new edition of tibetan drugs for barefoot doctors" which includes more than 400 herbal prescriptions.

the lhasa hospital of tibetan medicine research group is now re-editing the ancient encyclopedia of tibetan medicine from the marxist stand, viewpoint and method to enrich and develop this branch of china's medical legacy.

ROAD BUILDING

Northwest China Prefecture Builds More Roads

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 13, 1976)

tree-lined roads now connect all county seats and commune centres in changyeh prefecture of kansu province, northwest china. the counties and communes in the decade since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution have laid 260 kilometres of surfaced roads and 1,100 kilometres of other roads.

the ancient silk road passed through the centre of the kansu corridor in which changyeh prefecture is located. only the narrow kansu-sinkiang road passed through this area before liberation. the vast rural and pastoral areas had transport difficulties in the absence of roads.

after liberation, the party organizations at various levels relied on the collective strength of the people's communes to build roads themselves while the state provided funds for major roads. commune members and regular road maintenance workers made surveys and designs and completed many roads, including one to chinghai province.

the counties and communes combine highway construction with farmland improvement, so that forestry, farming, irrigation and communications are improved in coordination.

most of the former roads in changyeh prefecture were narrow and had steep gradients and many zigzags. while keeping the roads in repair, the maintenance workers are joined by commune members in widening and straightening the roads, raising road beds and strengthening bridges and culverts. in the past few years, they have improved 560 kilometres of old roads and paved 460 kilometres.

many sections of roads in the prefecture pass through the gobi desert. drifting sand often buried the road and interrupted traffic. in order to deal with this, the commune members along the lines and highway workers planted more than two million trees along 450 kilometres of roads from 1973 to 1975.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

an austrian economic delegation led by peter fitz, director of the asian division of the austrian federal economic chamber, left peking today to tour kwangchow.

the delegation arrived in china on october 8 on a visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. vice-chairman hsiao fang-chou of the host council feted the delegation while it was in peking. the delegation held business talks with chinese import and export corporations, visited a people's commune and a factory and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

a journalists delegation from benin led by comina sani mama, governor of mono province, arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by editor-in-chief lu ying and deputy editor-in-chief hsiao tse-yao of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and ma yu-chen, leading member of a section under the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

gnansounou joseph, third secretary of the benin embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Weightlifting Association Honors
British Weightlifting Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

the chinese weightlifting association gave a reception here at noon today in honour of the visiting british weightlifting team led by wally holland.

li feng-lou and chu teh-lu, leading members of the host association and a department concerned, and chinese coaches and weightlifters were present on the occasion.

this afternoon, the british embassy here gave a reception to mark the team's visit to china.

the guest team arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND CANADA

Vancouver CCFA Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

the vancouver canada-china friendship association delegation with r. stanton as leader and l. martin as deputy leader left peking today to tour southern china before returning home.

the delegation arrived here on september 28 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. vice-president of the association ting hsueh-sung met with and hosted a banquet for the delegation while it was here.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Feature: Water of Friendship -- On Maichew Water Supply Project Built by Ethiopian and Chinese Workers

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 13, 1976)

-- ethiopia, known as the east african water tower, has a long rainy season and numerous lakes and rivers. still, drinking water was scarce in dry season beginning from october to next april in places far away from rivers and lakes and in mountainous areas. women's main task was to look for water in hills and dales, with pots on their backs. some walked for half a day and only carried back a pot of muddy water fetched from small gullies. how the local people, especially women, longed for fresh water excl.

to solve the problem of water shortage, the ethiopian and chinese drilling workers and technicians, working in close cooperation, drilled 27 wells in a dozen of medium and small towns in ethiopia in a short span of more than two years. water supply systems have been set up in some of these towns to provide the people with drinking water.

when the town of maichew of the tigrai region began to supply water, the local people, particularly women who had undergone hardships in fetching water, poured into the streets, surrounded the water supply stations, and, singing and dancing, shouted in unison: "china, uha," "china, uha". (uha means water in amharic language of ethiopia) they linked china with the precious water, praising profoundly and sincerely the friendship between the peoples of china and ethiopia.

maichew is a town that has undergone the test of struggle. in 1935, ethiopian guerrillas attacked the italian invaders in its hills. as a place well-known for water shortage, maichew had over 1,000 families living in houses lining the hilly slopes over 2,500 metres above the sea level. over 4,600 women, even little girls, fetched water during most of the day. everyday they had to toil up two hills, walk two kilometres and climb cliffs hand in hand.

during the dry season, the whole town got water from a spring between the rocks on a slope three kilometres away, and it took them 20 to 30 minutes to fill a pot. water was as precious as oil excl.

a year ago, fresh water was found over 70 metres beneath the maichew valley by the joint ethiopian-chinese well drilling team, and two wells were sunk, each supplying 520 tons of water daily.

the water supply project started last february. water was first pumped to the lower reservoir for the use of the inhabitants in the low land. then it was pressed up to the higher reservoir to provide water for the people living on the hills. there are now 14 water supply stations in the town, the farthest being only 200 metres away from the residential area. the days of fetching water from across hill-tops have gone forever.

ethiopian workers worked all along with their chinese colleagues on the construction site. they always volunteered to take up the most arduous and difficult part of the work. during the building of the higher reservoir on the hill, dozens of tons of concrete were relayed up the hill by hand. defying hardship and knowing no fatigue, the workers completed the concrete work of the reservoir at one stroke.

the local government and people gave full support to the construction of the whole project, providing both man power and material. once in laying 600 metres of underground pipes to the residential quarters across a hill-top, all able-bodied members of the several dozen nearly households took part, so that the work was completed in three days only.

with the help of the local government and people, 45 electric poles were locally collected in three days to erect an electric line from the automatic control centre to the well, the pumping and pressurization stations, instead of ordering them in addis ababa and waiting for the transport.

a ceremonial celebration was arranged the day when the maichew water supply project was officially completed. responsible members of the project bureau of the ethiopian water resources commission and the planning commission attended. water flowed out simultaneously from four supply stations. major hailu tefera, member of the ethiopian provisional military administrative council and administrator of maichew sub-region, made a speech at the celebration. he said that the dream of the maichew people came true today. the realization of this dream proved the further strengthening of the friendship between china and ethiopia.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Gives Luncheon for
Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 13, 1976)

french president valery giscard d'estaing gave a luncheon in the presidential residence today in honour of chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

during the luncheon, the french president had a friendly conversation with the chinese foreign minister.

after chiao kuan-hua arrived at the presidential residence, president giscard d'estaing expressed once again his condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. to this, chiao kuan-hua expressed profound thanks.

present on the occasion were french minister of foreign affairs louis de guiringaud, secretary-general of the presidency of the republic jean francois-poncet and others.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao was also present.

chiao kuan-hua arrived here yesterday on his way home after attending the 31st session of the u.n. general assembly.

CHINA AND GHANA

Deputy Director of Hsinhua News Agency
Fetes Delegation of Ghana News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of the ghana news agency led by k.b. brown, general manager of the ghana news agency, here this evening.

ghanaian ambassador to china kofi baah aidoo, was present at the banquet. peng ti, leading member of the host agency, was also present.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this morning as guests of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Government Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the italian government delegation led by luigi michele galli, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign trade.

among those present at the banquet were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and chi tsung-hua, deputy departmental director of the chinese foreign ministry. italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi was present.

the delegation arrived here on october 11 after presiding over the opening ceremony of the italian packing machinery and electronic medical apparatus exhibition held in shanghai.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Italian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, met the italian government delegation led by luigi michele galli, under-secretary of the italian ministry of foreign trade, here today. they exchanged views on the development of trade between the two countries.

peng chin-po, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, was present at the meeting.

italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi was also present.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met under-secretary luigi michele galli and his party here yesterday.

the delegation has visited a factory and toured places of historical interest in peking. it will leave here tomorrow to visit kwangchow.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Guest from Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, here this morning.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Dutch Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met john dolleman, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of the netherlands to the people's republic of china, here today and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador john dolleman arrived here on october 11.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Somare Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea accompanying them on the visit left peking for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min,

vice-minister of foreign trade; fu yu-fang, chairman of the peking women's federation, and several thousand people in the capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of papua new guinea and china. the band played the national anthems of papua new guinea and china. prime minister somare reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien. as prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests walked round to bid farewell to the well-wishers, the crowd sang and danced and waved bouquets, extending their friendly sentiments to the people of papua new guinea and warmly greeting the new development of the friendly relations between china and papua new guinea and the friendship between the two peoples.

also accompanying prime minister and mrs. somare to shanghai were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport.

earlier this morning prime minister and mrs. somare visited the national exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture and the palace museum in the company of minister sha feng.

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 14, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests accompanying them on the visit arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

the distinguished guests were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairmen ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu and standing committee members wang hsiang-chun and yang hsiao-ping of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned and two thousand local people.

today, shanghai was alive with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and papua new guinea. the main streets in the city proper were bedecked with huge slogans of welcome and colourful bunting. at 5 p.m., the special plane carrying prime minister and mrs. somare landed at hungchiao airport which flew the national flags of china and papua new guinea. vice-chairmen ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu stepped forward and cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests. as prime minister and mrs. somare went round to meet the welcoming crowd, the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs. militia men and women standing in neat formation presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests while boys and girls performed joyous dances and other welcomers waved bouquets and shouted slogans of welcome to extend their friendly sentiments to the distinguished guests from oceania. prime minister somare waved back to the crowd in happy acknowledgement.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome prime minister somare, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea.

in his toast, vice-chairman ma tien-shui extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests on behalf of the shanghai people, and warmly hailed the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and papua new guinea.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui said: "along with the people in all other parts of the country, the shanghai people are at present turning grief into strength and are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered. the shanghai people warmly support the two important decisions of the leading central organs, and are rallying most closely round the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and starting a new upsurge in conscientiously studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. they are determined to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they will grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

in his toast, prime minister somare said he was pleased to visit shanghai and sincerely extended his gratitude to the shanghai people for their warm welcome. he said: "premier hua kuo-feng and i signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries on october 12, a historic day for our two countries. i also held talks with vice-premier li hsien-nien on subjects of mutual interest. these friendly discussions have enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between papua new guinea and china."

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Organization Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

the coordinating committee of the organizations of adherents to mariategui of peru wrote an article entitled "eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung excl." the article was published in the peruvian paper "expreso" on september 18.

the article says, "the chinese revolution that taught and shocked the world was launched in the epoch of imperialism or of monopoly, parasitic and moribund capitalism, an epoch in which the working class seized power by force of arms and in which the mounting and torrential waves of national liberation were sweeping imperialist oppression."

the article says, "chairman mao tsetung founded in 1921 the communist party of china, the organised vanguard which led the new democratic revolution and concluded it successfully with the founding of the people's republic of china. through the great proletarian cultural revolution the party is today carrying on the socialist revolution and fortifying the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the article says: thus emerged mao tsetung thought. thus marxism-leninism was developed and embraced the oppressed peoples in the irresistible current of world revolution. thus marxism-leninism was developed and blazed the trail for carrying on uninterruptedly the socialist revolution and marching towards its unshakable future aim, the communist society.

it continues, "in this mammoth class struggle in his great fatherland and in the world, chairman mao tsetung inherited, defended and developed marxism-

leninism. he defended marxism-leninism in the struggle against revisionism which today, unmasked as soviet social-imperialism, is the principal source of war at present. he developed marxism-leninism in all its aspects." "thus, in the flames of class struggle and in the activities of the great teachers of the proletariat, marxism was developed into marxism-leninism and later into marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. consequently, today, to become a marxist is to adhere to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

the article says, "chairman mao tsetung has passed away excl. his great heart has stopped beating, his pulse has ceased to beat and his life has ended. an immense deep sorrow and grief has gripped the working class and oppressed peoples of the world and red flags were flown at half-mast in universal mourning. the great teacher of the international proletariat has passed away and the whole world has suffered an inestimable loss with his disappearance." "transforming their grief into strength and weathering the storms, the working class and the masses of the people will pursue their luminous aim by holding high the invincible banners of marx, lenin and mao tsetung forever."

in conclusion, the article says, "at this hour of grief, the organizations of adherents to mariategui extend to the chinese people, the chinese working class and the great, glorious and correct communist party of china their deepest mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the international working class, the oppressed peoples of the world and world revolution, whose thought illumines and will forever illumine the world. eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung excl."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Education Delegation Ends Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1976)

the chinese education delegation with liu ai-feng as leader and jen wei-min as deputy leader concluded its visit to romania and left here for yugoslavia today.

deputy prime minister paul niculescu received the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with all its members yesterday.

the delegation arrived here on october 1. during a tour of bucharest, pitesti, brasov and galati cities, it visited schools, factories and cultural institutions and took part in forums. it was warmly and hospitably received everywhere.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Peking Banquet Honors Singapore Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1976)

the all-china sports federation and the chinese swimming association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the singapore sports delegation led by e.w. barker, president of the singapore national olympic council and minister of law and environment. deputy leaders of the delegation are chan chee seng. and milton tan and secretary-general is dhillon.

attending the banquet were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned cheng jui-sheng, kuo tung-chun, chang hsi-jang, wei ming, ni chih-chin and hsu chen-yu.

this afternoon, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and e.w. barker, leader of the delegation, had a friendly talk on questions of common concern. they pledged to strive for the constant development of the sports exchange between the two countries and their friendly relations of cooperation in international sports organizations.

the singapore sports delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Soviet Revisionists -- Most Dangerous Enemy of Third World

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

the frantic aggression and expansion committed by soviet social-imperialism in the third world was exposed by a signed article in the "people's daily" here today. following are excerpts from the article, entitled "the soviet revisionists -- most dangerous enemy of the third world".

the great struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism waged by the people of the third world countries is developing in depth and advancing triumphantly. the spearhead of the struggle is directed right at the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states.

there are irreconcilable contradictions between the third world and the two hegemonic powers. contending with each other the soviet union and the united states have not only laid emphasis on europe, but also exerted their utmost to engage in aggression and expansion in the third world which covers a vast territory, possesses rich resources and comprises an enormous population.

soviet social-imperialism is a newly arrived imperialism. when this monster came into being, old-line colonialism has already declined like the setting sun. u.s. imperialism, which once dominated the world, has passed its zenith and begun to fall down and the third world is rising vigorously with an irresistible momentum. in order to lord it over the world under these circumstances soviet social-imperialism has to not only contend with its rival intensively, but also push a colonialist policy frenziedly in an attempt to bring colonialist yoke again on the once oppressed nations which have stood up. this predetermines that this new upstart in the ranks of imperialism is bound to carry out an all-round aggression and expansion against the third world with tenfold of voracity and hundredfold of madness. through their experiences of struggles in many years, the third world countries and their peoples have come to realize more and more clearly that soviet social-imperialism has gone farther than old-line imperialism in its aggression and expansion abroad and is their most dangerous enemy.

the criminal actions of the soviet revisionists in the third world are diametrically opposed to the interests of the third world countries and their peoples. the third world states want to safeguard

their national independence and state sovereignty whereas the soviet revisionists encroach upon the sovereignty of other countries everywhere, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, engage in subversive activities and even scheme for armed rebellions. quite a number of the third world countries have the pressing need for weapons to enhance their defence capacity to combat imperialism and its lackeys whereas the soviet revisionists feverishly make munitions bargains and leap at the chances to infiltrate their aggressive military influence into other countries, issuing orders and riding roughshod over others. asian, african and latin american countries want to develop their national economies and shake off backwardness, whereas the soviet revisionists sell them obsolete machines, practise usury, set up "joint-stock enterprises" with them, grab natural resources and re-sell raw materials and products for exorbitant profits and for the control of their economic lifelines. the third world countries want to defend their economic rights and interests and oppose the exploitation of "poor countries" by "rich ones" and to establish a new international economic order, whereas the soviet revisionists wield the big stick at these just demands and try their utmost to maintain the old order. the third world countries want to fight in unity and combat hegemony whereas the soviet revisionists try all they can to sow discord and dissension among them, supporting one country against another today and doing the other way round tomorrow. the soviet revisionists' aggression, expansion and plunder of the third world are all-pervasive and the tricks they resort to are extremely sinister and despicable. facts show that soviet social-imperialism is one of the biggest international oppressors and exploiters and the atrocious international gendarme.

as far as aggression and expansion are concerned, the soviet social-imperialists are not to be contented with one place or one country. they want to be on the mediterranean, the persian gulf as well as the indian and pacific oceans. with their focus of contention on europe, their expansion extends to the whole globe. amid the clamours that it will go where its interests are involved, the soviet union nakedly pursues the gunboat policy, sending aircraft and warships to the four oceans. and amid the war-cry of aggression that every corner on the globe is to be taken into its consideration, it stretches its claws to the five continents, grabbing military bases, and seeking footholds everywhere in a vain attempt to establish a vast global empire embracing europe, asia, africa and latin america. new tsar brezhnev's pipedream to expand the domain of his empire is more fantastic than that of any old tsar in russian history.

all the activities of aggression and expansion against the third world were committed by soviet social-imperialism under the banner of "socialism". therefore, it is more deceptive and more dangerous than capital-imperialism which carries out its sinister activities openly. it styles itself as the "natural ally" of the third world countries, "supporting" them against imperialism and colonialism, and brags of its "selfless aid". but all these hypocritical trappings cannot cover up the true colours of social-imperialism.

the soviet union itself is an imperialist country out and out. it contends with the united states. its so-called "anti-imperialism" is entirely different in nature from the third world countries' struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. its so-called "selfless aid" is nothing but a synonym of interference and domination. to put it bluntly, it is aimed at subjugating others to its manipulation. and the so-called "reliable natural ally" means that the soviet union wants to bring the third world countries one by one into its sphere of influence through treaties and agreements full of nice words. by pursuing this policy of colonialism and expansionism, the soviet revisionists inevitably put themselves in a position opposite to the numerous third world countries and people. the relations between the soviet union and the third world are but the relations between oppression and anti-oppression, exploitation and anti-exploitation, enslavement and anti-enslavement.

it takes some time for the true colours of soviet social-imperialism to become exposed and it also takes some time for the people of the third world to see through it. at first, some third world countries thought that this self-styled socialist country would sincerely help them, but as time goes on, they get increasingly puzzled why this "friend" always takes away their things, occupies their land, interferes in their affairs and grips their throats. one hard fact after another have gradually led the people of the third world to see that this "friend" of theirs is one with honey on his lips and murder in his heart and is worse than the colonialists and neo-colonialists. to accept his "aid" is to swallow a bait and to rely on him is to invite trouble.

in order to uphold their national independence and state sovereignty, the third world countries face no other alternative than to come forward to show the soviet revisionists for what they are - a pack of hypocrites, and to oppose their aggression and expansion.

in recent years, the third world countries have been waging an ever more resolute struggle against soviet social-imperialism. some relentlessly foiled its activities of subversion and infiltration on their soil and others annulled their pacts with moscow, angrily threw out its military personnel and stopped granting it military base facilities. some brought into broad daylight the sordid and scandalous machinations of the soviet revisionists and others at international forums, severely took to task their hegemonist actions.

public opinion in numerous asian, african and latin american countries puts it well: "imperialism is always imperialism, even if it dons the cloak of 'revolution'"; aid from moscow "is geared to its rivalry with the other superpower"; and the soviet union "is meaner than any of the capitalist countries".

despite the extraordinary pressure exerted by the kremlin, the colombo summit of the non-aligned countries emphasized in its political declaration that in view of the continued presence of imperialism, colonialism and "hegemonic relations", "non-aligned countries should redouble their efforts and be on their guard to resist the political, economic and ideological pressures of the great powers."

all this forcefully proves that the masks worn by the soviet revisionists cannot cover up their social-imperialist features. the flood of the struggle of the countries and people of the third world against soviet hegemonism cannot possibly be dammed.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao pointed out, "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles." china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese people and the people of the numerous third world countries were subjected to imperialist and colonialist bullying and oppression and today they face the task of a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat determines that we must unswervingly uphold proletarian internationalism and resolutely support the just struggle of the people of the third world countries for safeguarding national independence and state sovereingty and developing national economy. chairman mao taught us never to seek hegemony and never to be a superpower. we will resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, and, together with the countries and people of the third world, carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism,

colonialism and hegemonism. we are convinced that the third world countries and people will surely win new and greater victories so long as they strengthen their unity, unite with all the forces that can be united in the world and persist in the struggle against hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Leader of Swedish Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

folke lindskog, leader of the swedish trade delegation, left here for home by air today at the end of his friendly visit to china. members of the delegation will visit kwangchow and shanghai.

among those seeing him off at the airport was hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china, and erik zachrisson, leader of the delegation of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition, were also present.

while in peking, the visiting trade delegation sponsored the opening ceremony of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition, and had separate meetings with chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, at which views were exchanged on matters concerning the development of trade contacts. the delegation also had business talks with chinese departments concerned and import and export corporations, visited factories and toured sites of historical interest.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

a syrian health delegation led by dr. madni elkhyiami, minister of health, arrived in peking today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, greeted them at the airport.

omar al-sayed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the syrian embassy here, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Sports Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Thailand

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Oct. 14, 1976)

the delegation of the all-china sports federation and the chinese shooting and archery delegation left here for home yesterday at the end of a friendly visit to thailand.

the chinese archers and shooters had eleven friendly matches with thai sportsmen here from october 7 to 10 to the warm welcome of spectators.

shooters of the two countries competed in eight rifle and pistol shooting events, while their archers took part in three short distance indoor and outdoor shooting contests. through these contests, the chinese and thai sportsmen were able to exchange experience and enhance mutual understanding and friendship.

the chinese guests were well received by thai responsible personnel of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Science Delegation from Zaire Honored at Banquet Given in Name of Kuo Mo-jo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

the science delegation from zaire led by dr. ntika nkumu, general delegate of the institute of scientific research of zaire, was honoured at a luncheon given here today by wang kuang-wei, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, in the name of kuo mo-jo, president of the academy.

mpiana katombe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy here, was present at the luncheon.

attending the luncheon were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including chin li-sheng, chien san-chiang, shih ju-wei, lo hsu, wu tsao-wen, and tien fu.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, wang kuang-wei and dr. nkumu noted with satisfaction in their toasts that the scientific cooperation between china and zaire and the friendship between the two peoples have been constantly consolidated and developed in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

the zairese guests got back to peking yesterday at the end of their tour of shaoshan, kweilin, hainan island and kwangchow. they left here for home by air this evening.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Zambian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the zambian government trade delegation led by minister of commerce dr. mutumba m. bull, here this afternoon.

zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy were present at the meeting.

present were also chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and chou ming-chi, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Zambian Minister of Commerce Gives Luncheon in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

dr. mutumba m. bull, leader of the zambian government trade delegation and minister of commerce, gave a luncheon here today.

among those attending the banquet were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chang keng-ho, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and chou ming-chi, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye and his wife were present.

at the luncheon, hosts and guests chatted cordially and expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and zambian people and trade exchange between the two countries would grow with each passing day.

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Zambia and Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1976)

a seventeen-member men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army, with yang ching-chih as leader and jan chao-teh as deputy leader, left here today for a visit to zambia and the congo upon the invitation of the zambian national defence force and the congolese national people's army.

seeing them off at the airport were li wei, chao chun-cheng and chou chih-tung, leading members of departments concerned. s.a. maonde, counsellor, and g.c. zyongwe, military attache, of the zambian embassy here; and mathias ferret, military attache, and mathieu doth, first secretary, of the congolese embassy here, were also present at the airport.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Those Who Practice Revisionism, Work for Disunity, Intrigue and Conspire Are Doomed to Failure

by

The Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Air Force Aviation Troops

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1976)

After the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung were relayed to our unit, the whole barrack was seething with enthusiasm. People ran around to tell one another of the news with great excitement. All commanders and fighters firmly supported the important decisions of the Party Central Committee, and warmly hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The comrades firmly expressed: We must rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, wage resolute struggle against those who practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire, and forever advance along the revolutionary navigation route charted by Chairman Mao.

The two important decisions of the Party Central Committee reflect the common aspiration of the people of the whole country and the revolutionary people of the whole world and bare the hearts of our revolutionary fighters. This fully shows that the heart of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is linked with the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Mao Tsetung thought is the source of strength, the guarantee of victory. In the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War, our division guided our operations with Chairman Mao's military thought and scored remarkable achievements. Chairman Mao personally wrote an inscription for our division, encouraging us to fight bravely and forever go forward. In the past, we relied on Mao Tsetung thought to defeat aggression and subversion by imperialism and the reactionaries of foreign countries. Today, in the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, we have to study even more assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. As long as we further arm our brains with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we will be ever victorious.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao are sharp weapons for us to persistently combat and guard against revisionism and wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders inside the Party. For several decades, under the brilliant and wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, our Party has grown and progressed in the struggle against the Right and "Left" opportunist line inside the Party. The experience of history bears out that our Party is a party long tempered in the blazing fire of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and is a great, glorious and correct party. Anyone who opposes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, practices revisionism, works for disunity, intrigues and conspires goes against the will of the people and is doomed to failure.

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. Our Army is the people's army personally built by Chairman Mao. Since the day the Army was built, it has always been under the Party's absolute leadership. We must take concrete actions to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, obey orders from the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consistently adhere to the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts" and be vanguard fighters in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We are resolved to study with redoubled effort the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his scientific statement that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and make new contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending our socialist motherland.

* * *

Uphold the Solidarity and Unity of the Party in the Course of Struggle

by

the CCP Committee of Ninghsia University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1976)

As we are yearning for Chairman Mao and are resolved to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue to advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee have made public the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the CCP Central Committee the decision on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. On receipt of the news, emotions churn like the tide in the minds of the teachers and students of all nationalities in the whole university, and all words they want to say converge to form an oath. We are resolved to support the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao!

Mount Liupan is linked with the city of Peking, and the children of Mount Liupan forever yearn for Chairman Mao. We will never forget that it was the great leader Chairman Mao who in October 1935 led the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army on the Long March through Mount Liupan and wrote the soul-stirring and majestic poem, "Mount Liupan--to the tune of Ching Ping Yueh." The towering peaks of Mount Liupan are left with Chairman Mao's great footprints and the green pines of Mount Liupan are bathed in the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought.

Chairman Mao liberated us children of all nationalities at Mount Liupan from the dark rule of the Chiang gang of bandits. In 1958, under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's nationalities policies, the Hui Autonomous Region of Ninghsia set up its first university. However, under the rule of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the university became the tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. After the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and gave the Ninghsia University its new life, the children of the laboring people of all nationalities of Mount Liupan marched into the university with heads erect.

Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in a vain attempt to negate the great cultural revolution and the educational revolution. Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao looked far ahead and saw through everything. He personally initiated and led the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and guided us to head constantly from

victory to victory. It is the result of Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise leadership that we children of Mount Liupan and our Ninghsia University are what we are today.

In the days of grief after the passing away of the great leader Chairman Mao, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of all nationalities in the whole university firmly responded to the Party Central Committee's call, turned grief into strength, and were resolved to win new victories in the proletarian educational revolution. The teachers and students of all nationalities carried with them the illustrious writings of Chairman Mao, stepped out of the university and went deep into the factories and countryside to praise Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements together with the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants so as to arouse and encourage the revolutionary fighting spirit. After the two important decisions of the Party Central Committee were made public, the teachers, students, staff and workers of all nationalities in the whole university at once carried out studies and discussions, enthusiastically responded to the call of the Party Central Committee and stirred up a new high tide in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

At present, we have decided to require the leading cadres of the Party at all levels to conscientiously read through the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung before September 9 next year. At the same time, we strive to run reading classes properly and organize the teachers, students, staff members and workers to take up studies in the reading classes by stages and by groups. All departments are required to revise once again their teaching plans for courses in political theory and to study more properly works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study a series of Chairman Mao's important directives on the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," we are determined to wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, anyone who practices revisionism, works for disunity, intrigues and conspires is doomed to failure. We are resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, firmly defend the solidarity and unity of the Party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey orders from the Party Central Committee in all actions, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are resolved to adhere to the policy formulated by Chairman Mao, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," and bring up laborers with socialist consciousness and culture. We vow to carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in education.

* * *

Obey the Orders of the Party Central Committee in All Actions

by

Liu Ta-luan (刘大乱) of a certain unit
under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1976)

The red radio waves have transmitted to us the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tset-ung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. These two important decisions have fully reflected the aspiration of us revolutionary fighters, and bared our hearts. Resolutely responding to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, I am resolved to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The Central Committee has decided to build a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao in the capital, Peking, so that generation after generation of the masses of the people will be able to pay their respects to Chairman Mao's remains, recall his high merit and great achievements and bear in mind his teachings without forgetting his kindness. This will produce an immeasurably great propelling force in educating and inspiring us to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's brilliant works are our inexhaustible source of strength; they are priceless treasures for making revolution. The publication of Volume V of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung are the most pressing desire of the hundreds of millions of our people, and constitute a great event in the political life of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance toward our more properly studying Mao Tsetung thought and continued advance along the road charted by Chairman Mao.

Those who had known misery in the old society can best appreciate the kindness of the great leader Chairman Mao. Before liberation, I was a beggar. My grandparents both died of hunger and cold while begging for food during their flight from famine. In stark poverty, our family lived from hand to mouth. I was born at the time of "the large-scale mopping-up operation" carried out by the Japanese aggressors. With his deep-seated hatred for the Japanese aggressors, my father gave me the name "Ta-luan" (meaning big confusion--tr.) It was Chairman Mao who rescued us from the

sea of misery and enabled us to become masters of ourselves. I owe my new life to Chairman Mao. I know whom I should love, whom I should hate, whom I should follow and whom I should wage struggle against. Fostered by Mao Tsetung thought, I gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and became a cadre. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, I went through tempering and persevered in fighting in order to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the days of deeply mourning the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, past memories flash through my mind, emotions churn inside me like the flow and ebb of tide, and I feel immensely grieved. The most unforgettable are the memories of my having the good fortune of seeing Chairman Mao on a number of occasions. In April 1969, I gloriously attended the Party's 9th National Congress. During the period when the congress was in session, I had the good fortune of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao, personally hearing his voice and bathing myself in the radiance of the red sun. This was the greatest happiness of my life. Chairman Mao's solicitous concern all the time urged me to forge ahead along his revolutionary line. In the past ten years and more, I conscientiously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, read through the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, Vols. I-IV, six times, and made unflagging efforts to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to guide my actions.

Educated and inspired by the two brilliant and wise decisions of the Party Central Committee, I am resolved to study more assiduously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and take solid action to carry out Chairman Mao's teachings. I will obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, adhere to the three basic principles, namely, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," keep to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and wage struggle against those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives through to the end.

* * *

Mao Tsetung Thought Forever Guides Us To Forge Ahead in Victory

by

the workers' theoretical research office of the
Peking Automobile Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1976)

We resolutely support and warmly hail the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung. These two decisions of the Center have reflected the common aspiration of the hundreds of millions of our revolutionary people, and bared our hearts. They are of tremendous political importance and far-reaching historical significance and are a major event in the political life of the people of our country and the revolutionary people the world over.

Chairman Mao is the red sun that will never set in our hearts. With the memorial hall for Chairman Mao established in the capital, Peking, after the completion of the memorial hall, the crystal sarcophagus containing the body of Chairman Mao will be placed in the hall so that the hundreds of millions of people will be able to pay their respects to Chairman Mao and will never forget his kindness generation after generation. Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements will encourage us to go forward generation after generation. Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts.

Chairman Mao's works are immortal Marxist-Leninist documents. The decision of the Party Central Committee on the publication of Volume V and subsequent volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung has expressed the pressing desire of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. This is a great inspiration to the comrades of our contingent of worker-theorists. To combat and prevent revisionism and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have to depend on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought; likewise, the revolutionary people the world over also have to depend on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought for their emancipation. The history of growth of our Party and the fighting course of the Chinese revolution have repeatedly testified to this truth: When our Party departs from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the revolution will fail and our Party's cause will be thwarted; when our Party carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution will be victorious and the Party's cause will grow and progress. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood, and Mao Tsetung thought is our ever-victorious banner.

Viewed in retrospect, the course of growth of our worker-theorist contingent also has fully borne out this truth. The worker-theorist contingent of our plant was born and matured during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself. In the past few years, we persistently studied Chairman Mao's works and fought with unflagging efforts for the sake of building a huge contingent of Marxist theorists. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974, the worker-theorist contingent of our plant fearlessly marched troops into the realm of the superstructure under the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought. We overcame difficulties and finally completed the writing of "A Dissertation on the System of Principalities" and 17 others books. The practice of struggle in commenting on Legalism and criticizing Confucianism, capitalism and revisionism enabled this worker-theorist contingent of ours to quickly grow to maturity and gain strength.

Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and called for the "abolition" of the contingent of theorists in a vain attempt to negate the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. At this crucial juncture, it was the great leader Chairman Mao who initiated at the right time the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, thus greatly heightening the determination of our worker-theorist contingent. We firmly forged ahead victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, the worker-theorist contingent of our plant has been developed into a force with over 1,000 members, and we have set up a workers' theoretical research office with eight sections and more than 40 research groups. At the moment, the worker-theorist contingent of the whole plant is in the course of revising and formulating plans for the study of Chairman Mao's works. It is resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to start a new upsurge in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Marxism developed in the course of waging struggle against opportunism of all descriptions. Mao Tsetung thought also developed in the course of the past struggles against Right and "Left" opportunist lines within the Party. The comrades of our worker-theorist contingent deeply understand that in order to study and have a good grasp of Mao Tsetung thought, it is imperative to learn and apply it in the course of struggle. Contradiction is universal, and struggle is absolute. "Without struggle, there is no progress." We must strive to raise the Marxist theoretical level of our worker-theorist contingent, heighten our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and carry out all kinds of work more properly in the course of struggle.

Chairman Mao profoundly summed up the historical experience of our Party in the past 50 years and more, and put forward to the whole Party the three basic principles, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We must properly study this teaching of Chairman Mao's and wage resolute struggle

against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. The facts of class struggle show that one who practices revisionism is bound to work for disunity and intrigue and conspire. In this considerably long historical period of socialism, our struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and revisionism is acute and complicated. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," and fighting is without end. Our worker-theorist contingent armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought must forever be the mailed fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely wage struggle against those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives to the end.

Our Party is a great, glorious and correct party built by Chairman Mao with his own hands. Historical experience shows that "this Party of ours has a bright future." It is by no means easy to topple our Party. Anyone who practices revisionism, works for disunity, intrigues and conspires is lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet, and will not come to a good end.

We are resolved to rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey the orders of the Party Central Committee in all actions, act in compliance with the directives of the Party Central Committee, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao through to the end!

* * *

The Emancipated Serfs Forever Yearn for Chairman Mao

by

No-la-yang-chiao (诺拉央角), Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and concurrently Director of the Militia Department of Jih-sung District of Jih-tu County under the Ali Prefecture in the Tibet Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1976)

Early in the morning on October 9, after the red radio waves transmitted to us the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tset-ung and the decision of the CCP Central Committee on the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and the preparations for the publication of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, I felt very happy. These two brilliant and wise decisions fully reflect the hopes of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, as well as the revolutionary people the world over. They are major events in the political life of the people of all nationalities, and fully express the aspiration of the millions of our emancipated serfs. I firmly support them.

Those who have undergone the ordeals of cold winter know best the warmth of the red sun; those who have suffered trials and afflictions in the old society understand best the kindness of the great savior Chairman Mao. For more than one month, I deeply yearned day and night for Chairman Mao, the great savior of the people of all nationalities. I will never forget how my family was enslaved for generations by the lamaseries in the most reactionary, darkest and most ruthless and barbaric feudal serf society, and how the ferocious leading lamas treated us slaves like beast that could talk. One year, the wicked Great Lama forced my fahter to do very heavy labor but did not give him food for days. When my father could stand the hunger no more, he drank some oil which was in the oil lamp in the lamasery and was discovered by the housekeeper there. My father was tied up and mercilessly whipped until he was half-dead. He was also blinded in the right eye with a stone and driven out of the lamasery. From then on our family had to beg for food in the streets. My mother and brother died of starvation after suffering from hunger and cold, and I led the life of a beggar for 15 years.

A sudden peal of thunder shook the whole world, and the radiance of the red sun brought light to the Tibetan Plateau. It was Chairman Mao who sent the kith and kin "chin-chu-ma-mi" to help us overthrow the wicked feudal serfdom and topple the three big manorial lords, and enabled me, a person who had to beg for a living, to become the master of the country. Nurtured by the sunshine and dew of Mao Tsetung thought, I gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and became a state cadre. Now, I have again come to the Central Institute for Nationalities in the capital Peking for study.

I will never forget my good fortune in seeing the great savior Chairman Mao whom we emancipated serfs yearned for day and night on the T'ienanmen Tower on the National Day of 1960. Looking happy and cheerful, Chairman Mao walked with vigorous strides into the midst of our militia delegation from the Ali Prefecture in the Tibet Autonomous Region to attend the National Day celebrations, warmly shook hands with each and every one of us representatives of emancipated serfs, and took pictures with us. At that time, I felt so excited that blood ran high through my veins. With passionate tears in my eyes, I energetically shouted "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao, you will live forever in the hearts of us people of all nationalities. A million words are not enough to express the emancipated serfs' boundless reverence and deep yearning for you. At present, the Central organs have decided to establish a memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking so that we emancipated serfs will be able to pay our respects to Chairman Mao's remains generation after generation. This is the pressing demand of our people of all nationalities, and it should be of far-reaching and great significance for educating and inspiring us and our descendants to forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's kindness, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry on the revolution. Chairman Mao's works are immortal documents of Marxism-Leninism, and the forever glorious Mao Tsetung thought is the guiding light for us to carry on the revolution as well as the source of our strength and the guarantee of our victory. I will resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, more assiduously study Chairman Mao's works, and acquire a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's scientific assertion, "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." I will rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, obey its orders in all actions, and persevere in waging struggle against revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the capitalist-roaders within the Party!

* * *

New Upsurge to Study Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Chairman Mao in Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

teachers, students, staff and workers of tsinghua university warmly hail the decisions of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they resolutely responded to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng to launch a new upsurge to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. they pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests, follow his teachings and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they resolved to wage a resolute struggle against those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tamper with chairman mao's directives and those who practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

the teachers, students, staff and workers were elated at the two decisions. they held parades on the university campus, carrying red banners, beating drums and gongs and shouting slogans. big-character posters and streamers have been put up throughout the campus, reading: "firmly support the two wise decisions of the leading central organs excl." "firmly support the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng excl."

in the past few days, meetings to study the two decisions have been held at all levels -- from the university party committee down to classes and groups. people pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, uphold the unity and unification of the party, strengthen the sense of organisation and discipline and obey the party central committee in all their actions. they said: "the two decisions of the central leading organs express just what we have in our minds and show that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people. the two wise decisions of the leading central organs have greatly inspired the chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over and dealt a telling blow to the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party and all class enemies

at home and abroad. they have imbued us with infinite strength and confidence in victory. we will always march courageously along the revolutionary course charted for us by chairman mao."

a new upsurge is in the making to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. many units and individuals have revised their study plans. some party branches called meetings at which decisions were made to go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" within one year and some classes set the ninth of every month as the day to exchange experience in study. the cadres and masses said that they would take the two decisions as a motive force in their study of mao tsetung thought, study and apply it in the course of struggle, combine study with practice, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, beat back the right-deviationist attempt and criticize the revisionist line in education. they stressed the need to proceed from the current class struggle and two-line struggle and make a conscientious study of the theory of marx, engels and lenin and chairman mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the basic line laid down by chairman mao for our party and his important instructions -- the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party", "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road", etc. they repeatedly studied and discussed the editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily", "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people", and re-studied chairman mao's teaching: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they gained a deeper understanding of these teachings after linking their study with the currect class and two-line struggle. they said that the three above-mentioned basic principles were the touchstone to distinguish sham from genuine marxism. "all those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tamper with chairman mao's directives and all those who practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies are bound to fail."

the teachers, students, staff and workers have been greatly inspired by their study and discussion of the two decisions and the editorial. they said: "chairman mao paid much attention to tsinghua university in his life time. we will live up to his expectations and carry out his behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. we will grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, do

our work better, stick to the orientation that "education should be revolutionized", consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and truly turn our university into an instrument for the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Peking University Hails Decisions by Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the two recent decisions by the leading central organs have stirred the campus of peking university. teachers, students, staff and workers all acclaim the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

they declared that the two decisions fully accorded with their common aspiration and would greatly inspire the revolutionary people of china and the world over. they pledged to fulfil chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, more diligently study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, unswervingly carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, adhere to the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and wage a resolute struggle against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies.

the two decisions have been widely studied and discussed among teachers, students, staff and workers over the past few days. cherishing the memory of chairman mao, they said that the decision on the establishment of the memorial hall complied with their earnest desire. "we and people for generations to come will thus be able to pay respect to his remains, always remember his goodness and be inspired to continue the revolution," they said.

many of them expressed the wish to take part in building the memorial hall. "any bit of work, be it the digging of a spadeful of earth or the

laying of a brick, will be something for us to remember all our lives," they said.

teachers and students of the 1973 class of the geomorphology specialty of the geology and geography department have brought back from the kunlun mountains, where they were conducting open-door schooling, a piece of white marble weighing more than 50 kilograms as a contribution to the construction of the memorial hall. the marble, they said, signified that chairman mao's magnificent contributions would last as long as the towering kunlun and that their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests was as firm as the rock.

the teachers, students, staff and workers of peking university, in warm response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, have ushered in a new high tide to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao so as to fulfil chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. the university party committee and the party organizations under it have called on all party members and other teachers, students, staff and workers to translate their immense esteem and love for chairman mao into greater efforts to study mao tsetung thought and act accordingly. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, people have revised their study plans and begun to go over the first four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" again, restudy the important instructions chairman mao gave during the great cultural revolution, especially during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, and restudy chairman mao's scientific thesis "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

marxist-leninist study groups have stepped up their activities. teachers and students of the group, which went to earthquake-stricken tangshan to learn from the heroic tangshan people and help them in the relief and rehabilitation work, have persevered in marxist study with painstaking efforts.

teachers, students, staff and workers of the university say that they are resolved to follow chairman mao's teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle

to beat back the right deviationist attempt, and consolidate and develop the victories of the great cultural revolution. they pledge to abide by chairman mao's teaching that "education should be revolutionized", and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, and truly turn the university into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in discussing the two decisions of the leading central organs, teachers, students, staff and workers of the university reviewed the history of the party and studied once again chairman mao's teaching on the three basic principles. teachers and students of the tansing branch said that to uphold or to betray the three basic principles is the line of demarcation between genuine and sham marxism.

teachers and students of the international politics department said: "our party was founded and nurtured by chairman mao; it is a long-tested party. the ringleaders of the bourgeoisie and revisionism inside the party have come forward one after another to split our party but all ended in failure. historical experience has convinced us that 'this party of ours has a bright future'."

teachers, students, staff and workers have pledged always to bear in mind the three basic principles and wage an unswerving struggle against all statements and actions that are contrary to these principles. "we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, firmly uphold the unity and unification of the party, strengthen our sense of organization and discipline and advance courageously under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line,"

Advanced PLA Company Launches New Study Upsurge

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

cadres and fighters of a people's liberation army company, to which the combat hero huang chi-kuang belonged, warmly hailed the recent decision of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they have conscientiously studied the editorial "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" and pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, answer the party central committee's call to launch a new upsurge to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao.

after the publication of the two important decisions of the leading central organs, the cadres and fighters of the company paid homage to chairman mao's memory before a huge portrait of his receiving huang chi-kuang's mother. they said: "the two important decisions of the leading central organs fully express the aspiration of us revolutionary fighters and say what is in our hearts. the establishment of the memorial hall for chairman mao will enable future generations to pay their respects, inspire our deepest proletarian feelings for him and the will to act on his behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause. the publication of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' and the preparations for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung' have created the best conditions for us to study invincible mao tsetung thought and are of great educational value and inspiration to our party, our army and the people of the whole country to resolutely implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line."

this company is an advanced unit in studying chairman mao's works. since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the cadres and fighters of the company have been studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and have been going through the "selected works of mao tsetung". after chairman mao's death, the company party branch decided that the company should restudy the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" by september 9 next year. huang tsu-chi, a fighter of the second platoon, has been restudying the "selected

works of mao tsetung" since the passing of chairman mao. he started with volume one and studied late into the night. he said: "chairman mao's works are an inexhaustible ideological treasure-house and we can gain new understanding every time we read them."

in the course of studying the two important decisions, the comrades of the company discussed in detail the extreme importance of adhering to chairman mao's three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." they said: "all the chieftains of the revisionist line are sure to betray and sabotage the three basic principles out of their reactionary class instinct. we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, grasp the sharp weapon of distinguishing between genuine and sham marxism and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles."

at their study and discussion sessions on the decisions and the editorial, the cadres and fighters of the company like to sing the three revolutionary songs "the east is red", "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, act in accordance with party central committee decisions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the great cultural revolution and win new victories in both the socialist revolution and construction.

Commanders and Fighters of PLA Units Start Upsurge in Study of Chairman Mao's Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

commanders and fighters of many units of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, which our great leader and teacher chairman mao inspected, have ushered in a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao in enthusiastic response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng.

the commanders and fighters warmly hail and firmly support the decision of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they said: "the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng knows most clearly the aspiration of the revolutionary fighters; it is close to our hearts." they vowed solemnly before chairman mao's portraits: "chairman mao, the people's army you founded personally will surely carry out your behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and obey the orders of the party central committee in all actions. we will unswervingly carry out the party's basic line and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which you pioneered."

while studying the two decisions of the leading central organs, commanders and fighters of the first company of a unit under the p.l.a. kwangchow units recalled the great leader chairman mao's inspection of the company on april 12, 1958. chairman mao read the fighters' study notes and encouraged them to study hard and make constant progress both ideologically and politically. they said: "in the past decade and more, chairman mao's kind teaching has been inspiring us to study conscientiously and mature and progress in the course of struggle. now the two decisions have given us a fresh, powerful impetus in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought." the company has drawn up a set of rules to ensure success in the further study of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. the commanders and fighters are studying chairman mao's great teaching "all party comrades must unite around the central committee. any action undermining unity is a crime. provided that communists are united, with one heart and one mind, every enemy, however powerful, and every difficulty, however great, will give way", and criticizing the crimes of the chieftains of all opportunist lines inside the party in splitting the party and undermining its unity and unification. the commanders

and fighters say: "under chairman mao's wise leadership, our party, our army and the people throughout the country, united as one, have won great victories in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and socialist construction. bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings, we must now rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, uphold the party's unity and unification still more consciously and wage resolute struggles against those who practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies."

commanders and fighters of the third anti-aircraft artillery battery of a unit under the p.l.a. nanking units said: "on march 14, 1960, while inspecting our battery the great leader chairman mao called on us to study hard and keep to the style of hard-working and plain-living. for 16 years we have borne his teaching in mind, persisted in reading and studying while taking part in class struggle and two-line struggle, and steadily raised our level of understanding of marxist theory. practice has made us realize that we must have a good grasp of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a sharp weapon in our persistent fight against revisionism." the cadres and fighters of this battery again revised their study plan. they are now restudying the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and conscientiously studying some 50 quotations from marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao on classes, class struggle and the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in connection with the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt.

on board the naval vessel "changchiang" chairman mao once inspected, the sailors gathered in the cabin in which he lived during the inspection and other places he inspected to diligently study his works. they restudied the series of important directives issued by chairman mao during the cultural revolution and linked the study with the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt. the commanders and fighters repeatedly sang the three revolutionary songs "the east is red", the "internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they pledged to unite most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, strengthen their sense of organization and discipline, obey the party central committee in all actions and carry out all the fighting tasks assigned by the party central committee.

a mass study movement has been started in a unit of airborne troops chairman mao once inspected. the cadres and soldiers are striving hard to study

more and better. abudu of kazakh nationality, a deputy to the 4th national people's congress and deputy political instructor of the unit, has studied many works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and translated more than 1,100,000 words of reading material into the uighur and kazakh languages to help his comrades-in-arms of the two nationalities in their study. he said, "invincible mao tsetung thought is a powerful weapon for combating and preventing revisionism and a brilliant beacon that guides us forward in continuing the revolution. from now on, i will not only study more diligently, but work harder to help my comrades-in-arms study well."

Tachai Production Brigade Launches New Upsurge in Studying Chairman Mao's Works

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 16, 1976)

cadres and commune members of north china's tachai production brigade, pace-setter in china's agriculture, warmly support and are conscientiously studying the decisions of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, immediately launch a new upsurge to study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, adhere to the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", obey the party central committee in all their actions, earnestly implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao.

to honour the memory of chairman mao, the party branch of tachai organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to recall the militant course of tachai's development and the history of the two-line struggles within the party. this gave them a deeper understanding of the fact that they owed all their victories to chairman mao's wise leadership and that these were all victories

for mao tsetung thought. the party branch recently made a decision on restudying the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and asked all commune members to study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the important instructions chairman mao gave during the great cultural revolution, especially during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. during the current study movement, the cadres and peasants have re-studied chairman mao's following brilliant works: "analysis of the classes in chinese society", "report on an investigation of the peasant movement in hunan", "a single spark can start a prairie fire", "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

the publication of the two decisions has made the cadres and members of the tachai brigade cherish the memory of chairman mao all the more. against the background of the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines, they re-studied the party's basic line laid down by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line." they re-studied the three basic principles chairman mao advanced: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they said: "the party's basic line and the three basic principles chairman mao advanced are our political telescope and microscope. they are the beacon guiding us in our efforts to oppose and combat revisionism, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must study and apply them in

the course of struggle to ensure that our party and state will never change colour."

by studying and reviewing the history of the two-line struggles within the party, the party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai have enhanced their confidence in communism. they said: "we must carry out chairman mao's behests, bear the party's basic programme in mind, never forget the party's ultimate goal and work all our lives to realize communism. our party was founded by chairman mao himself and has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle. it is a great, glorious and correct party. more than half a century's experience shows that it has never been easy to try to crush our party. we will wage a resolute struggle against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. they pledged to conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, hold aloft the red banner of tachai and strive to win new victories in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

New Upsurge in Taching Oilfield in Study of Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Taching, Oct. 16, 1976)

in warm response to the call of the central committee of the communist party of china, the 500,000 people attached to the taching oilfield are in a new upsurge of study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao.

communist party members, workers and their families and people's commune members have voiced firm support for the decision of the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they pledge to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, diligently study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and struggle against the bourgeoisie, against revisionism and against all statements and actions that are contrary to the three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they intend to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered.

the publication of the two brilliant decisions of the leading central organs has been welcomed by party committees at all levels and the masses of workers at the taching oilfield with cheers and exhilaration. on busy drilling sites, at construction projects seething with activity, in the offices and in the worker-peasant villages, the people have recalled the great changes in taching from a vast wasteland to today's huge oilfield. they say with great emotion that the taching workers owe their maturing to the teachings of the great leader chairman mao and taching's triumphant development to chairman mao's revolutionary line. the two brilliant decisions of the leading central organs express the common aspiration of the taching workers. they fully prove that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the labouring people. "we will live up to the expectations of the party central committee, study mao tsetung thought and make revolution all our lives and turn taching into a big school for studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought," they have pledged.

the members of the party committees at all levels in the taching oilfield have become more conscientious in taking the lead in reading and studying. they often go down to the grassroots. together with the workers, they study and honour the memory of chairman mao's magnificent contributions while grasping revolution and promoting production. the party committees of the more than 50 work divisions, including drilling, exploiting, construction, underground operation control and the general petrochemical plant, and the more than 2,600 affiliated party branches, have all revised their study plans and adopted concrete measures to lead the workers in studying mao tsetung thought. the more than 7,900 theoretical study groups and the more than 37,000 tutors in theoretical study together with the workers are conscientiously studying the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat put forward by chairman mao and his important instructions issued during the great proletarian cultural revolution. special effort is being made to study the party's basic line formulated by chairman mao and this has heightened their consciousness in implementing the party's basic line. they say: "chairman mao's works are an inexhaustible ideological treasure-house; chairman mao's revolutionary line is our life-line. though chairman mao has left us, mao tsetung thought will always direct us in our struggle."

in the new study upsurge, the taching workers have recalled how the great leader chairman mao led the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country in waging struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and right and "left" opportunist lines within the party. they are again studying chairman mao's teaching: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." they know that the party founded by chairman mao has been long-tempered in the flames of class struggle and two-line struggle and is a great, glorious and correct party. historical experience shows that it has never been easy to try to crush the party.

they say: "we taching workers are resolved to stand in the van of class struggle and two-line struggle. we will fight firmly to the end against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, or anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, uphold the unity and unification of the party, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, obey the party central committee in all our actions, persist in taking class

struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the taching workers are grasping revolution and promoting production with great efforts in this new study upsurge. since early last month, new achievements have been reported in crude oil production, drilling, prospecting, capital construction and the petro-chemical plant of the oilfield. daily output of crude oil and the amount of water injected are all-time highs. a number of factories, construction teams and down-the-hole operation teams have already fulfilled their annual production tasks.

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Capitalist-Roaders' Taboos

by

Jen Hsin (任欣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1976)

Ah Q in The Story of Ah Q dislikes most others to talk about the scabies on his head. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is most displeased when people refer to the capitalist-roaders.

Please look at the three big poisonous weeds of "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions. All of them are copiously worded, but from beginning to end, none of them contains the words "capitalist-roaders." These three big poisonous weeds cite numerous quotations from the teachers of proletarian revolution. "On General Program" cites as many as 54, while in the revised version of "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry," each has a special paragraph citing Chairman Mao's relevant directives. However, there is cited not a single sentence or line from Chairman Mao's statements on rectifying the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he gave talks here and reports there, but his endless speeches worded mentioning completely this question of capitalist-roaders.

On this point, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is really like Ah Q.

Toward the "most irritating" question of scabies on his own head, Ah Q adopts three methods:

1. A strict taboo. He refrains from mentioning the word scabies and even words having the same sound; he also extends this taboo and avoids mentioning light or bright, and later even lamp and candle.

2. The angry look. When others break the taboo, Ah Q is so furious that his whole scabby head would turn red and he would give you "the angry look."

3. Psychological victory. Ah Q's angry look often fails to work, for the others continue to talk about the scabies on his head. He therefore thinks of some other revengeful words: "You are not qualified...." At that time, "it looks as though the scabies on his head are a kind of noble and glorious scabies."

Regarding that "most irritating" question of capitalist-roaders, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's methods are rather similar to those of Ah Q's. He seals his lips and says nothing. The example cited above is a proof. This is

the first method. The second method is to get furious and denounce you. Since your "Chun Miao" praises the struggle waged by the proletariat against the capitalist-roaders, then you are "ultra-Left" and he flies into a rage and leaves with displeasure. Since your criticism of Water Margin alleges that the capitalist-roaders are contemporary capitulationists, he becomes dissatisfied and abuses you of "machinating plots." As to the third method, Teng Hsiao-p'ing does not use such "device of psychological victory" as "you are not qualified," but smugly cries: "So long as people accuse you of restoration, you have done your work well." At this time, the "scabies" on his head become literally "noble and glorious."

The great leader Chairman Mao has made a number of statements on the question of capitalist-roaders within the Party. During the socialist education movement and the great cultural revolution, he clearly pointed out: "The movement is mainly for rectifying those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road." The capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party and they are the main target of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The emergence of capitalist-roaders within the Communist Party in the historical period of socialism is an objective existence and it won't do to adopt the "policy of non-recognition." Ah Q refrains from talking about "scabies" for the sake of covering up his own blemishes. The reason that Teng Hsiao-p'ing avoids mentioning capitalist-roaders is not just for protecting himself but also for protecting the bourgeoisie inside the whole Party. He vainly attempts to ignore the objective existence of capitalist-roaders. His prohibition of the discussion and criticism of them is for tampering with the Party's basic line and boldly pushing the revisionist line. This precisely reveals that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." But the more they try to cover them up, the more they become known. The more he tries by all means to cover up such "scabies," the more they are brought to "light" and the more they are clearly exposed.

The attitude of the proletariat and the revolutionary people toward the capitalist-roaders is for constantly exposing and criticizing them by means of resolute and protracted struggle.

To hell with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's taboo on "scabies"!

* * *

The Mournful Cries of the Down-Fallen Class

- a denunciation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "reporting the bad news"

by

Liu Chin-k'un (刘晋锟) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1976)

After hoisting his revisionist black banner of "taking the three directives as the key link," Teng Hsiao-p'ing the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, again clamored at a meeting: "We cannot only report the good news without reporting the bad news." Why did Teng Hsiao-p'ing want so vehemently to "report the bad news"? Now people are able to see more clearly that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "reporting the bad news" seeks to tell bad things about the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to topple by denunciation the dictatorship of the proletariat and hence to achieve his sinister aim of reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism.

What is called "reporting the bad news" is by no means a technique unique to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, but is also a common characteristic for pushing the revisionist line of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Look, at the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture during the victorious advance of socialism, didn't Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company use "reporting the bad news" to attack the broad masses of peasants for taking the road of collectivization? They nonsensically said that running of cooperatives "has exceeded the level of awareness of the masses" and "is venturesome advance." They wanted us to quickly "dismount" from the socialist road. They made use of their usurped power to formulate the reactionary policy of "reorganization, suspension and contraction" but cut away 200,000 cooperatives at one stroke.

In 1958, with China's socialist revolution and construction advancing by leaps and bounds under the guidance of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big growth of people's communes caused great alarm among the class enemies at home and abroad. In 1959, P'eng Te-huai leaped forth to "report the bad news." He seized hold of the trifles to attack the people's communes as "in a mess" and the big leap forward in socialist construction "not worth the effort," and vainly attempted to negate the three red banners in order to achieve his aim of usurping leadership in the Party, seizing power and restoring capitalism.

During the period of temporary difficulties in the national economy, Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing again leaped forth to "report the bad news." Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically said: "In the past three years the system of ownership was destroyed and so was the initiative. This was mainly caused not by natural disasters but by man-made calamities." He also cast forth his notorious "cat theory" in a vain attempt to discard socialism and restore capitalism.

The same was also true of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao who was unwilling to and also dared not look at the excellent situation brought about by the great cultural revolution. He actually talked nonsense saying that "danger lurks everywhere" in our country after the great cultural revolution.

From these we can clearly see that "reporting the bad news" has been the usual gimmick of the capitalist-roaders to attack the Party, and meet their need for creating counter-revolutionary public opinion.

By looking at what the capitalist-roaders had done in the past, we would be able to tell what they are up to at present. After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, he pretended to show anxiety for heaven and earth, for the country and the people. He described the excellent situation with orioles singing and swallows darting since the great cultural revolution as "in a mess" and "a habit of long standing hard to break," and called for "all-round reorganization." In what way did he want to "reorganize" things? He brazenly said: "So long as other people accuse you of restoration, you have done your job well." This meant that he wanted to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it. How vicious Teng Hsiao-p'ing's motive in "reporting the bad news" was.

Actually, in the face of the excellent situation that brings joy and smile to the revolutionary people, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the new and old bourgeoisie and all the reactionary forces represented by him are really worried for their impending doom. Look, the revolution in education is destroying the "hereditary territory" of the capitalist-roaders for bringing up spiritual aristocrats. How could they not worry? The revolution in literature and art has enabled the workers, peasants and soldiers to mount the stage and chase away such capitalist-roaders as emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties. How could they not worry? The revolution in public health has smashed the ministry of health of the urban overlords. How could they not worry? New things are emerging everywhere and bourgeois rights are being criticized and restricted. How could they not be on tenterhooks? The capitalist-roaders have become the target of the revolution, and seeing that they themselves would be overthrown and toppled, how could they help from weeping and crying mournfully in despair?

History calls for progress and people want revolution. The cries of the sparrows in the bush can hardly stem the revolutionary torrent. The world is being turned upside down and new scenes are replacing the old. The proletariat is a revolutionary optimist, and victory will always belong to the militant proletariat.

* * *

REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Workers of Hupeh Enterprises Inspected by Chairman Mao Redouble Study Efforts

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 16, 1976)

responding to the party central committee's call, the workers and cadres of the enterprises in hupeh province which the great leader chairman mao once inspected have voiced their determination to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

they have pledged to translate their immense esteem and love for chairman mao into greater efforts to study mao tsetung thought and carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

chairman mao visited hupeh many times. he inspected the wuhan iron and steel company, the wuhan heavy-duty machine tool plant, the wuchang shipyard, the tayeh steel plant, the tayeh iron mine, the nos. 1, 4 and 6 state cotton mills of wuhan, and the construction site of the yangtze river bridge. he made several cruises along the yangtze on board the ships "jiangxia" and "shaoshan".

in honour of chairman mao's memory, they conscientiously studied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" by the leading central organs and comrade hua kuo-feng's memorial speech at the mass memorial meeting for chairman mao. they recalled the happy moments when chairman mao had inspected their units.

the workers and cadres of the 86-year-old tayeh steel plant gathered before the open-hearth and electric furnaces and rolling mills which chairman mao had inspected to review the history of the plant and the two-line struggle after liberation.

the plant had been reduced virtually to ruins by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries on the eve of liberation. chairman mao twice inspected the plant after liberation. inspired by his attention and teachings, the workers have transformed the plant into a modern socialist enterprise.

the plant's production was, however, for a time affected by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. it was only after the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping was criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution that production began to make constant advances. in 1970, the plant's steel output topped the designed capacity, and it has continued to go up in the years that followed.

looking back upon these events, the workers and cadres gained a deeper understanding that chairman mao's revolutionary line is the lifeblood of the country. they pledged to study chairman mao's works every day, always bear his teachings in mind, and adhere to his proletarian revolutionary line.

the hupeh provincial party committee called a meeting of the representatives of the enterprises chairman mao had inspected. the representatives reviewed chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and extolled his brilliant thought and revolutionary line. the party committees of these enterprises called on the party members, cadres and workers to redouble their efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the party committee members have taken the lead in the study.

the communist party and communist youth league members of the wuhan no. 6 state cotton mill, guided by party and youth league organisations, visited the museum of the central institute of the peasant movement which chairman mao had set up in wuchang in the 1920s. they re-studied chairman mao's brilliant work "report on an investigation of the peasant movement in hunan" and learned from his great revolutionary practice. leading cadres joined the rank-and-file workers in the study. the more than 900 activists in marxist study and 60 workers' spare-time study groups have begun to re-study the four-volume "selected works of mao tsetung". the workers pay special attention to chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they are ready to wage a long struggle against the capitalist-roaders and continue to deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt.

the workers and cadres of the wuhan no. 4 state cotton mill recalled the inspection tour made by the great leader chairman mao in 1957, the year when the bourgeois rightists launched a fierce attack on the party. he read some of the big-character posters and made important comments on the anti-rightist struggle. these served to guide the anti-rightist struggle in the mill to victory. during the current deep-going struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and gained a better understanding of the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution.

the wuchang shipyard, which chairman mao inspected on several occasions, has in the past two weeks run various types of study classes for leading cadres, worker activists in theoretical study, party members and party activists. meetings to criticize

teng hsiao-ping have been held in the workshops and drydocks where ships are being built.

workers and cadres of the bridge construction bureau under the ministry of railways recalled chairman mao's attention to bridge construction in china. they said that shortly after the founding of new china, chairman mao approved the plan to build the wuhan yangtze bridge, the first bridge across the yangtze.

chairman mao inspected the construction site of the wuhan yangtze bridge and wrote an inscription for the han river highway bridge: "the chianghan bridge". with the boldness and vision of a great proletarian revolutionary, he wrote the brilliant verses "a bridge will fly to span the north and south, turning a deep chasm into a thoroughfare". guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, china has built 41 big bridges since the start of the great cultural revolution ten years ago. their aggregate length is three times that of the bridges built before the cultural revolution. the workers re-studied chairman mao's related instructions and pledged to go all-out and build more bridges of good quality at high speed and at low cost.

the party committee members and workers of the wuhan iron and steel company re-studied the important instruction chairman mao gave on september 13, 1958 when he inspected the company, namely, "step by step, big enterprises like the wuhan iron and steel company can be built up as integrated complexes which turn out a variety of iron and steel products and, in addition, have machine-building, chemical and construction departments. to some extent, such big enterprises should engage in agriculture, trade, education and military training as well as industry." they recalled the advances the wuhan iron and steel company had made in revolution and production in the last 18 years under the guidance of chairman mao's instructions. its production capacity of pig iron, steel and rolled steel has increased by wide margins. in addition, machine-building, chemical and construction departments have been set up. recalling these big changes, the workers and cadres concluded that without chairman mao's instructions the wuhan iron and steel company would not have made such rapid advance.

over the last few weeks, the workers of the company have been doing their tasks with soaring enthusiasm. output of pig iron, steel, rolled steel, steel plates, blooms and billets and sintered ore and other major products increased markedly in the second ten day period of september over output in the first ten day period.

TANGSHAN

Tangshan Quake Area Completes Winter Wheat Sowing

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 15, 1976)

cadres and commune members in the earthquake-stricken area of tangshan, hopei province, have completed winter wheat sowing in good time to ensure a good harvest next year. determined to carry out chairman mao's behests by concrete actions, they have used the criticism of teng hsiao-ping as a motive force and displayed the revolutionary spirit of man conquering nature.

by october 8, the area had overfulfilled the target of 260,000 hectares in winter wheat sowing. the work was done better than ever before. in the earlier-sown wheat fields, the crops are doing very well.

after the strong quake struck the tangshan area, the heroic tangshan people received the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and were given all-out support from the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the people's liberation army. they waged a tenacious fight and won great victories in the relief and rehabilitation work.

to honour the memory of the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao, the cadres and commune peasants in tangshan have studied and restudied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" and the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng at the memorial meeting. they have pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, turn grief into strength and with concrete actions to express their gratitude to chairman mao.

the strong earthquake caused heavy losses in tangshan and grave damage to its farm improvement projects. additionally, temperatures this year have been lower than usual causing autumn crops to ripen late, and during winter wheat sowing there was much rain. the heroic tangshan people did not flinch in the face of these adversities. when tractors and carts could not be used in the fields because of rainy weather and wet soil, cadres and commune members of funing county carried manure to the fields in baskets by shoulder poles and prepared the land with spades. they nevertheless sowed in time over 10,000 hectares of land to wheat. during the sowing, the communes and brigades displayed a true communist

spirit, with those in the lightly affected places supporting those in the heavily stricken places and those completing the sowing faster supporting those who did it slower.

during the wheat sowing period, 140 leading cadres at or above the county and city level led more than 12,000 prefectural and county office cadres to the countryside, to direct and personally sow the winter wheat alongside commune members. this inspired the broad masses of commune members with enthusiasm and speeded up the sowing.

HSISHA ISLANDS

Upsurge in Study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on Hsisha Islands

(NCNA-English Haikou, Oct. 15, 1976)

armymen and civilians on the hsisha islands of the south china sea have brought about an upsurge in the study of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. they are showing their determination to turn their grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered.

liu hsi-chung, a leading cadre of a people's liberation army naval unit which performed meritorious services for the people in the counter-attack in defence of the hsisha islands, has been conscientiously studying chairman mao's works. he said: chairman mao's works and directives are an invincible ideological weapon for revolutionaries. liu and the unit party committee secretary discussed ways to inspire a new drive to study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and to strengthen the building of the naval unit. many commanders and fighters are starting to restudy the "selected works of mao tsetung", spending an hour a day on this no matter how busy they are. wang lu-hung, a li nationality fighter of the eighth company of a p.l.a. unit, is studying chairman mao's works and instructions more eagerly because he recalls how the li people stood up and strode from the dark slave-owning society into socialism under the leadership of chairman mao. he wrote

three articles from september 9 to 18 to express his determination to carry out chairman mao's behests and to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

the deepened study gives big impetus to the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping. in the revolutionary spirit of fighting heroically against the enemy in the defence of china's hsisha islands, the commanders and fighters of the no. 654 patrol craft of a p.l.a. naval unit held meetings to criticize teng hsiao-ping while patrolling at sea. ti yu-chen, political commissar of the craft, took the lead in the criticism. born in a poor villager's family in north china's hopei province, ti was deeply oppressed in the old society under the three great mountains which weighed on the backs of the chinese people -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and he saw with his own eyes the sinking of an invading japanese motor boat by a guerrilla detachment in hopei. in the fight of self-defence on the hsisha islands, he himself dealt punitive blows to the invaders. so he had a good understanding of the importance of taking class struggle as the key link and the immense power of people's war. he could not contain his anger over teng hsiao-ping's crimes of negating class struggle as the key link and peddling the revisionist theory of productive forces and the theory that weapons are decisive. he said: by dishing up his "taking the three directives as the key link", teng hsiao-ping attempted to disarm the revolutionary people ideologically. but this is only an idiot's day-dream. we are resolved to uphold taking class struggle as the key link and oppose aggression from outside and capitalist restoration at home.

fu wen-kung, a 55-year-old veteran fisherman and the captain of the fishing vessel "hsiyu no. 705", was awarded the order of merit, second class, in the defence of the hsisha islands. he brought his son, who has just joined the work on the vessel, to stand before chairman mao's portrait and, tears in their eyes, they pledged to defend and build hsisha islands and advance forever along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao. over the last nine months of this year, he has led the fishermen in grasping revolution and promoting production to overfulfill each month's production plan. unprecedented good results have been achieved in fisheries on the hsisha islands. by september 25, state purchase of marine products was more than double the planned figure. on the construction sites, the builders are working enthusiastically, determined to carry out chairman mao's behests by fulfilling their tasks ahead of time. glad tidings of excellent achievements

are pouring in from many fronts such as transport and communications, commerce, public health, post and telecommunications, scientific research and meteorology.

1976 AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1976 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1976)

china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair opened at a solemn ceremony here today when the people of all nationalities of china are pledging warm support for the decisions of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung" and starting a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao.

friends from other countries, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao who are here for the fair received a warm welcome from its leading members and staff.

the current fair is the 40th session since its inception in 1957.

today the five-star red flag is flown on the square in front of the exhibition centre of the fair. the tall building housing the exhibition was decorated with colourful bunting and a huge slogan in red characters which reads: "advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line". huge streamers trailing from captive red balloons bore the slogans: "carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl." "rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and always forge ahead valiantly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao excl." "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"; "conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." "deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts,

and consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution excl." "persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat"; "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war excl." "continue to resolutely carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, and never seek hegemony excl." "firmly support the just struggle of the third world excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl." and "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

in the middle of the introductory hall of the building was a huge portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, with huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin on the eastern and western flanks of the hall.

the fair opened at 9 a.m. amidst the powerful strains of "the east is red" and the crackling of firecrackers, as the guests filed into the building to view the exhibits or undertake business talks. many friendly and progressive personages extended profound condolences on the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and expressed their boundless sense of loss, for which the staff members of the fair reciprocated with heartfelt thanks.

the current fair consists of the following pavilions: works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao; learning from taching in industry; learning from tachai in agriculture; cereals, oils and foodstuffs; local and animal byproducts; textiles; light industry goods; art handicrafts; chemical engineering; metals and minerals; machinery; and publications and postage stamps.

pride of place is given to a display of works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao in different languages and a set of photographs showing the brilliant image of our great leader and teacher chairman mao under the title "the great leader chairman mao lives forever in our hearts". objects, photos and models on show provide a graphic illustration for a number of red banner units fostered by the great leader chairman mao himself including the taching oil field and the tachai production brigade.

the over 40,000 items on display reflect china's latest achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology and give an idea of the rich variety of china's export commodities. among these are a digital-controlled horizontal boring-milling machine with automatic tool-changing device built

by the peking no. 8 machine tools plant; samples of coal and porcelain ware produced by the people of tangshan who, with stupendous efforts, rapidly restored production after the strong earthquake; a large piece of embroidery with a design of shaoshan -- chairman mao's birthplace -- made by the hunan embroidery factory; and marine and local products from china's south sea islands.

this evening, the fair gave grand receptions to mark its opening at four hotels here simultaneously. more than 6,000 people attended the receptions, which were addressed by lin li-ming, chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee. in the name of the fair and the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow city revolutionary committees, they extended a warm welcome to the friends and compatriots from the five continents. they pointed out: over the past 27 years, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the wise leadership of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and the communist party of china, the people of all nationalities in china have won great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. all the successes made by the chinese people are great victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for mao tsetung thought. now the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee have made public the decision on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the c.p.c. central committee has made public the decision on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". the two decisions express the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people. chairman mao will live forever in our hearts. the radiance of mao tsetung thought will always illuminate our road of advance. we are determined to turn our grief into strength, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and, in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold

proletarian internationalism and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered. we will deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, warmly support the new socialist things, unfold the mass movements to learn from taching in industry and to learn from tachai in agriculture, implement the principle of independence and self-reliance, and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war so as to wrest still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

they said: since the inception of the fair, we have adhered to chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity", and have consistently upheld the principle of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs in our import and export trade. we have developed trade contacts with over 100 countries and regions and enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and various countries all over the world. we are resolved to continue to follow chairman mao's teachings, run the current fair still better and make new contributions in further developing our country's foreign trade and strengthening the friendship between the people of our country and various countries all over the world.

on behalf of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, vice-minister chai shu-fan proposed toasts to the guests at the receptions.

attending the receptions were the democratic kampuchean government economic and trade delegation, the italian government delegation, the swedish trade delegation and the albanian thresher study group, which are now visiting in kwangchow.

among the guests at the receptions were also the zambian government trade delegation, the burmese trade delegation, the austrian economic delegation, the delegation of state trading corporations of malaysia, and ambassadors and diplomatic officials of a number of countries in china, who came specially to attend the fair.

after the receptions, the guests attended the modern revolutionary peking opera "hungyunkang" performed by the shantung provincial peking opera troupe, a shadow play presented by the tangshan city shadow play troupe of hopei province, or a concert given by the song and dance troupe of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

CONTROL OF YELLOW RIVER

Yellow River Water and Silt Used to Improve Farmland

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 16, 1976)

the yellow river which now irrigates and helps improve 667,000 hectares of farmland in honan and shantung provinces was once called "china's sorrow" because of its disastrous floods for thousands of years before liberation.

people living along the 5,400-kilometre-long river have responded to chairman mao's great call of 1952, "work on the yellow river must be done well", with large-scale projects that are bringing the river under control.

every year, the peasants in the lower reaches of the yellow river do basic work to improve farmland. land on this vast plain has now been turned into level rectangular fields with canals, ditches and forest belts. since 1970 and 1971 respectively, honan and shantung provinces in the lower reaches have become self-sufficient in grain, a complete change from the previous need to rely on state supplies from other provinces. this is a contribution to the implementation of chairman mao's strategic plan of "changing the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south."

grain output in the counties along the river banks in these two provinces last year registered a 20 percent increase, or 2,750,000 tons more than in 1974. compared with the early post-liberation period, per-hectare yield along the river banks has gone up greatly and in many places multiplied. with a rich summer harvest and a promising autumn crop, prospects of this year's output are excellent.

the lower reaches of the unruly yellow river were often flooded before liberation and excessive rain and drought were common. floods and silting made the terrain uneven, dotted with ponds and marshes, ruining drainage systems and turning land alkaline.

by using the silt-laden yellow river water to irrigate their land, the people's communes and their production brigades and teams have been covering the poor soil with a layer of fertile silt and washing away alkaline through irrigation and drainage. now, 233,000 hectares of alkaline land in honan province alone have been turned into fertile fields and large tracts of sand dunes have been levelled and transformed into arable land.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the communes along the river banks have diverted yellow river water to lowlying lands behind river dykes and levelled the land with the silt deposited, thus strengthening the dykes. in recent years many communes have been using river water to change-over to paddy fields. rice has been planted on 80,000 hectares in the lower reaches. with a constant change of water in rice growing, the alkaline is washed away and the soil improved within one to two years.

the yellow river has the heaviest silt content of all rivers in the world. the silt washed down raised the river beds at the lower reaches to heights above the land on the sides. before liberation, there were two dyke breaches in every three years in the 2,600 years during which records were kept on the river. hundreds of thousands of lives were lost each time there was a flood and millions of people were made homeless. the kuomintang reactionaries extorted money from the people in the pre-liberation days under the name of building water conservancy projects, but nothing whatsoever was in fact done to harness the river.

in 1952 after liberation, the great leader chairman mao inspected some sections of the lower reaches of the yellow river and issued the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well". under the unified leadership of the party and the people's government, several hundred thousand people turn out to repair and reinforce the river dykes every year so that the summer and autumn high water seasons do not bring flood. at the same time large-scale efforts have been made to put up water and soil conservancy projects along the upper and middle reaches and build big, medium-sized and small reservoirs on the river and its tributaries.

in the lower reaches of the river, 66 sluice gates and 125 siphon and water-lifting projects have been built. the big irrigation projects have capacities ranging up to several hundred cubic metres per second. most of them were built by the state and some by people's communes or production brigades with state help.

the changes that have taken place in huayuankou on the outskirts of chengchow city, capital of honan province, illustrate the changes in the lower reaches of the river. the kuomintang reactionaries blasted the dykes of the yellow river at huayuankou to create a yellow river flood to ensure their troops withdrawal in 1938. consequently the yellow river changed its course southward and the torrent damaged 54,000 square kilometres of land and took a toll of 890,000 lives. 12.5 million people were made homeless.

huayuankou and nearby villages were buried by the silt and the field became seriously alkaline.

the huayuankou people's commune improved the farmland by diverting yellow river water into the swamps and then using clear water for irrigation after the silt in the river water settled. since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, several thousand peasants of the commune every year dig and dredge the river course and build irrigation ditches and turn the farmland into checked fields. they are growing wheat and rice in rotation. the commune's per-hectare yield last year was 5.2 tons, over six times that of a decade earlier.

the fields of licheng county south of the yellow river in shantung province used to be seriously alkaline. in deepening the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, people's communes and their subdivisions built a dozen stations to divert water from the yellow river and dug more than 1,500 kilometres of drainage and irrigation ditches. over 6,670 hectares of alkaline fields have been basically improved. starting in 1970, more than 6,670 hectares of farmland have been grown to rice every year with yield averaging more than 3.7 tons per hectare. last year, the county's per-hectare grain yield was nearly three times that of a decade earlier.

RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

Rural Cultural Life in East China County

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 15, 1976)

there are about 10,000 storytellers, members of theatrical troupes and amateur peasant artists in the rural areas in hsiaoshan county of chekiang province, east china. their activities have greatly enriched the cultural life of the local commune peasants.

representing a new socialist thing, group after group of storytellers have come to the fore in the county since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

storytelling, a traditional chinese dramatic form, is popular among the broad masses of the people. in the last few years, the county cultural centre has run classes to train over 3,000 storytellers for

communes and production brigades. they tell modern revolutionary stories, historical episodes and accounts of outstanding people and events that have come to the fore in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the locality. this story-telling is seen as a creative means to give the people a communist ideological education.

another significant feature of local cultural life is the development of mass literary and art creativity. over 200 amateur peasant-worker-soldier writers have emerged throughout the county in the last few years. the county cultural centre runs journals to publish more articles by amateur writers, such as "hsiaoshan literature" and "poetry leaflet", as well as compilations and collections of poems, stories and novels. since 1972, over 200 stories, novels, essays, plays, operas, ballads and poems by local writers have appeared in national, provincial and municipal newspapers and journals. some of them have been published in book form; some translated into foreign languages.

more and more rural commune members are writing poems. poetry-writing groups have been formed in all the seven production brigades of chaotung commune.

with the advent of the cultural revolution, all communes in the county set up theatrical troupes mainly composed of sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants and school graduates settling in the countryside. they frequently give performances in the rural areas, and act as a stimulus to socialist revolution and construction. since 1968, the county has mobilized on a dozen occasions anywhere from tens of thousands of people to more than a hundred thousand to build dykes to reclaim low land from the sea. members of commune and brigade theatrical troupes join the commune peasants in these arduous tasks, writing dramatic items in the off hours or performing for the commune peasants.

a theatrical troupe of the yungfeng production brigade of the nanyang commune has written and performed over 100 items including quick ballads, short plays and songs, which have greatly inspired the fighting will of the commune members and speeded up the construction of the seaside polders.

the county has wrested over 20,000 hectares of farmland from the sea. expanding its cropland by one third.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Sinkiang Develops Arts and Crafts

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 15, 1976)

arts and crafts in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, which were on the point of extinction before liberation, were revived in the new society and have developed vigorously during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

there was a marked increase over the period before the cultural revolution in terms of both output and variety. compared with 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, the 1975 output of sinkiang carpets, a traditional handicraft, increased more than eight times and jade 20 fold, with new varieties added. production of national musical instruments increased and the skull caps worn by the uighur people, and a kind of silk, embroidery and ornaments all showed increases.

during the cultural revolution, craftsmen of various nationalities in sinkiang, under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. this has helped raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, and promoted the development of arts and crafts.

in line with the principle "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", the designers drew by traditional designs to create some new ones. with revolution and production as the theme, the sinkiang jade carving factory makes new products such as "shepherd", "harvesting", "lassoing horses" and "barefoot doctors". a wall carpet "new outlook of tienchih" was a success of the urumchi carpet factory. the khotan and the urumchi carpet factories have worked out many new designs in addition to traditional ones. the sinkiang arts and crafts cooperation has sent out people to kashgar, turfan and ili to collect designs of national costumes and arts and crafts.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region now has 49 arts and crafts enterprises and a growing contingent of artisans. many craftsmen have been admitted into the communist party. craftsmen are being promoted to various leading posts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Gymnastics Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the albanian gymnastics team led by kico mele left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Troupe

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 15, 1976)

belgian prime minister leo tindemans received the visiting shanghai performing arts troupe of china in his office today.

prime minister tindemans congratulated the troupe on its successful performance in his country. he said that it was a magnificent success of yours in carrying out chairman mao tsetung's guiding line for art and culture.

leader of the troupe chang yao-wen expressed appreciation for being received by prime minister tindemans and for the cordial hospitality of the belgian people. he stressed that chinese art and literary workers will continue to advance boldly along the revolutionary orientation directed by chairman mao.

both prime minister tindemans and chang yao-wen wished further development of the friendship between the belgian and chinese people.

henri-francois van aal, minister of french culture; mme. rika de backer van ocken, minister of flemish culture and affairs; robert hamaide, honorary chairman, serge pairoux, secretary general, of the belgium-china association, were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to belgium huan hsiang was also present.

CHINA AND BENIN

Peking Press Circles Honor Journalists Delegation from Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the journalists delegation from benin led by comina sani mama, governor of mono province.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, editor-in-chief of the "people's daily" lu ying and delegation leader comina sani mama proposed toasts. they expressed the conviction that the current china visit of the journalists delegation from benin would make positive contributions to the further promotion of the mutual understanding and friendship between the journalists and the people of china and benin.

present were hsiao tse-yao, deputy editor-in-chief of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration.

mrs. ali-traore, wife of the benin ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 15, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, left here for home this afternoon.

chiao kuan-hua flew in here after attending the 31st session of the united nations general assembly. during his stop-over, he held talks with french minister of foreign affairs louis de guiringaud on october 13 and 14. they exchanged views on international problems of common concern and the development of friendly relations between china and france.

guiringaud gave a reception in honour of chiao kuan-hua on october 13. among those present were french minister of health mme simone veil, minister of industry and research michel d'ornano, and chief of staff of the armed forces general guy mery. tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france, was also present.

chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of guiringaud.

upon his departure, chiao kuan-hua was seen off at the airport by jean-francois noiville, head of the asian affairs department of the french foreign ministry, and the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Peking Banquet Honors Delegation of State Commissariat for Youth and Sports from Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the state commissariat for youth and sports from guinea-bissau led by adelino nunes correia, subcommissioner for youth and sports.

among those attending the banquet was chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong and Peking Basketball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the hongkong men's and women's basketball teams took on the peking men's basketball team and the middle school girls' team of the east city district of peking in friendly matches before more than 5,000 spectators at the peking indoor stadium this afternoon. their performance drew rounds of warm applause.

present on the rostrum were li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; cheng wan-chi, chairman of the hongkong amateur basketball federation and leader of its visiting group; and li chu, vice-chairman of the federation and deputy leader of the visiting group.

the east city middle school girls' team defeated the visiting women's team 59:56; the peking men's team won over the hongkong men's team 100:66.

the visiting group arrived in kwangchow on october 8, and got here on october 12. it was honoured at a reception given by the chinese basketball association the following evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Calls for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1976)

the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) recently published a pamphlet calling on the japanese people to stem the adverse current against japan-china friendship and strive for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause.

the pamphlet notes that the japan-china joint statement signed in september 1972 when japan and china normalised their relations is warmly welcomed by the japanese masses as a new chapter in japan-china relations.

what cannot be neglected, it continues, is the fact that after the normalisation of japan-china relations the negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty between the two countries has encountered obstructions. certain members of the japanese government obstructed the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty, while the soviet union also resorted to despicable means to interfere with and sabotage it.

"we must forever defend the fruit of the normalisation of relations and make the japanese government strictly observe the japan-china joint statement", the pamphlet says.

it exposes the soviet manoeuvres to obstruct the conclusion of the treaty and stresses: "it is clear to everyone that soviet obstruction and sabotage is the biggest international factor

delaying the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

the pamphlet points out that the soviet union tries desperately to sabotage "because the establishment of genuine peace between japan and china on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the principle of opposition to hegemony would hamper the soviet ambitions for world hegemony. the soviet union and the united states are scrambling for world hegemony. should japan and china join hands in defence of peace, it would be difficult for the soviet union to dominate the asian-pacific region."

the pamphlet condemns the soviet union for its brazen hegemonic acts abroad relying on its armed force. the soviet union has become the source of world war and the most ferocious enemy of the people and nations of the world.

it is imperative, it says, to unfold a broad national movement in order to safeguard the japan-china joint statement, conclude a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship and guarantee the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples continuing from generation to generation.

it concludes: "we express our determination once again to propagate intensively among the broad masses the significance of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause and mobilize public opinion to compel the government to conclude this treaty at an early date."

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with all members of the japan-china friendship visiting group of various circles of aomori prefecture of japan led by mutsuo ishimura, with toshikatsu wakikawa as deputy leader and hitoshi okamoto as secretary-general.

present at the meeting was chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

the visiting group arrived here on october 12. it will shortly leave to visit harbin, shenyang, nanking and shanghai.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

norio shirato, secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his assistant left peking for home today. they were seen off at the airport by sun ping-hua and others.

the japanese guests arrived here on october 10 on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. president of the association wang ping-nan and director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data wang yeh-chiu met and had cordial and friendly talks with them in peking separately. vice-president of the association yang chi gave a dinner in their honour.

Delegation of Bank of Tokyo Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the delegation of the bank of tokyo of japan led by soichi yokoyama left peking today to visit shanghai and hangchow before going home.

keng tao-ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, met and feted the delegation while it was in peking. it also called on liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 11.

Japanese Journals Honor Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1976)

some japanese journals carried articles in their recent issues to express profound condolences on the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and eulogize his magnificent exploits.

the japanese journal "japan-china cultural exchange" has published a special issue devoted to memorial articles by more than 50 well-known japanese personages of various circles.

an article by kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, says, "under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, china, a country with a long history, has won successes in social revolution, which has brought china a completely new look and opened up an unprecedented road for construction."

the article says, "we will make further efforts for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty which clearly records an anti-hegemony stand, and for further exchanges between the japanese and chinese peoples which have increased by now through non-governmental channels."

an article by torao miyakawa, deputy director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association and professor of the wako university, says, "chairman mao tsetung dedicated his whole life to the liberation of the chinese people and the people of the world. we must study and put into practice the behests of chairman mao by which to cherish deeply his memory."

kinkazu saionji, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and advisor to the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), wrote, "chairman mao cherished immense concern for the japanese people. he often referred to the japanese nation as a great nation, highly appraised her national qualities and had great enthusiasm in building ever-lasting friendly ties between japan and china."

the article says, "in order to defend themselves and contribute to world peace, the japanese and chinese peoples must carry out chairman mao's behests and make efforts for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date and for the vigorous development of the ever-lasting friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples."

the article by kiyoshi inoue, well-known historian and professor of the kyoto university, says, "chairman mao tsetung was not only the great leader of the chinese people, but also the great teacher of the proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over."

the article says, "chairman mao tsetung has passed away, but mao tsetung thought will shine forever not only in china but also in japan and the whole world, and will continue to enlighten the people's struggle."

in his article carried in the october issue of "friendship and trade", organ of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, ichizo kimura, president of the kansai chapter of the association, said, with his unparalleled revolutionary quality, creativeness and spirit of indefatigable devotion to the people chairman mao wrote indelible splendid chapters in chinese history, in the history of the world and the history of the development of mankind.

the article says, "although chairman mao passed away, mao tsetung thought will shine forever. mao tsetung thought has firmly taken roots in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people."

the latest issue of the "fighter of literature and art", organ of the haguruma troupe of japan, carried an article saying "chairman mao developed marxist philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism, greatly enriching the theoretical treasury of marxism."

the article adds, "for the first time chairman mao systemized the marxist theory on literature and art, brought about a creative and epoch-making development, placed it in the proper position in the revolutionary cause and gave full display to its militant role."

the article says, "chairman mao's works on literature and art, like those by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, are the steadfast guide leading the literature and art of the proletariat to victory."

the article says that it is necessary to grasp firmly the marrow of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the developed marxist-leninist line on literature and art, namely to grasp these two points: whom literature and art should serve and how they should serve the masses of the people, so as to create in japan revolutionary, militant and proletarian literature and art.

an article published in the latest issue of the fortnightly "present-day asia" says, "the triumph of the chinese people's revolution led by chairman mao inspired the nations and people of the third world to rise, brought about tremendous changes to the world situation, and blazed a new trail for the liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people."

it stresses, "we must turn grief into strength, study immortal mao tsetung thought and strive hard to develop japan-china friendship from generation to generation."

Chinese Delegation of Exhibition on Life of Lu Hsün Leaves Shanghai for Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1976)

aiming to increase the cultural exchange and friendly contacts between the chinese and japanese people, a seven-member delegation of the exhibition on the life of lu hsun by the people's republic of china, with chu yung-chia, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as leader and chou hai-ying as adviser, left here for japan by air today. the chinese delegation will attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition on the life of lu hsun to be held in sendai, japan, and pay a friendly visit as guests of the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "nippon keizai shimbun".

hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and kuo lao-wei and wang chih-chang, leading members of departments concerned, gave them a send-off at the airport.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Leading Members of Japan-China Friendship Wing Visiting Group from Gifu Prefecture

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with leading members of the japan-china friendship wing visiting group from gifu prefecture, japan.

leader of the visiting group is saburo hirano, governor of gifu prefecture and honorary president of the gifu prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the deputy leaders are mitsugi tomoto, yozo watanabe and mikio sugiyama, and the secretary-general is seiji taguchi.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday on a visit to china.

present at the meeting were chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

a chinese friendship visiting group left here by air today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the visiting group is janabil, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee. deputy leaders are chang yen, deputy director of the bureau of public health of the autonomous region, and atik kurban, vice-chairman of the region's khotan prefectural revolutionary committee.

it was seen off at the airport by li chuan-chung, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and others.

so jong guk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Academy of Sciences Delegation Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 14, 1976)

a
delegation of the academy of sciences of china headed by liu hua-ching, a leading member of the academy, arrived here by plane today for a friendship visit to mexico.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were manuel puebla, representative of the president of the mexican national council of science and technology (conacyt) and technical director of the conacyt, and other leading members of the conacyt.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition Closes in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Oct. 15, 1976)

the ten-
day chinese arts and crafts exhibition closed here on october 12 drawing a total of 9,000 spectators.

in his inaugurating speech, dilawar khanji, governor of sind province, pakistan, said that the ever increasing cultural exchange proved that the relations between pakistan and china were blossoming from day to day. the exhibition of the chinese arts and crafts provided a wonderful opportunity to the people of pakistan to study chinese arts, he added.

Managing Director of National Bank of Pakistan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the national bank of pakistan, and his party arrived in peking today at the invitation of the bank of china.

they were welcomed at the airport by pu ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the bank of china, and others.

present at the airport was also pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Visits in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests from papua new guinea received a warm welcome on their visit to the hungchiao people's commune on shanghai's outskirts this morning, in the company of minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu.

shanghai's outskirts in the late autumn present a scene of rich harvest. the fields in the hungchiao commune are lush with vegetables.

when prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests arrived, the commune members, in great joy, waved the national flags of china and papua new guinea and beat drums and gongs to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors. the honoured guests inspected the commune's factory, clinic, livestock farm, and vegetable and rice fields. prime minister somare also joined commune members in harvesting vegetables. he said to them: "i am very glad to visit your commune. your achievements have given me a deep impression."

prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests today also visited the "china may 7" middle school and the shanghai children's palace and took a sight-seeing drive round the city.

in the evening, prime minister and mrs. somare and their party attended a soiree and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" in the company of minister sha feng and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiu-chen.

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 16, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare, mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane this morning on a visit in the company of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

the distinguished guests from papua new guinea in the south pacific were given a warm welcome at the airport by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; liu chi-fa and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and two thousand local people.

today, the charming city of kwangchow is permeated with the atmosphere of warm friendship between china and papua new guinea. the national flags of the two countries are fluttering over the paiyun airport. as prime minister and mrs. somare alighted from the plane, vice-chairman chiao lin-yi and others walked up and shook hands cordially with the distinguished guests, bidding a warm welcome to them. singing and dancing to the rhythm of drums and gongs, the welcomers waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and shouted welcoming slogans. prime minister and mrs. somare waved to the crowd time and again in acknowledgement.

after their arrival in kwangchow, the distinguished guests, accompanied by sha feng and chiao lin-yi, visited the current export commodities fair and were warmly received by wang jun-sheng, vice-chairman of the fair, and the staff members. the distinguished guests also made a sightseeing trip round the city and toured an orchid garden here.

a banquet of welcome was given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee at the tsunghua hot springs hotel this evening. proposing a toast on the occasion, vice-chairman chiao lin-yi, on behalf of the people of kwangtung province, extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. somare and the other honoured guests on their visit to kwangtung and expressed heartfelt gratitude to prime minister somare for bringing with him the friendship of the people of papua new guinea.

vice-chairman chiao lin-yi said: "the people of kwangtung province, like those in all other parts of the country, are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, firmly implement the party's basic line, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end. they are bringing about a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continuing to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and consolidating and developing the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and striving to win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction."

prime minister somare said in his toast: "we are very happy to have come to kwangchow for a visit and received a warm welcome from the people of kwangchow following our visits to peking and shanghai. we wish china prosperity and the chinese people happiness, and we hope that the friendship between the people of papua new guinea and china will grow steadily."

after the banquet, prime minister somare and his party attended a soiree at which a programme of acrobatics was presented by the children's team of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe.

on their departure from shanghai, the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Ends
in Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Oct. 16, 1976)

the
chinese economic and trade exhibition came to an end here yesterday.

the exhibition was held at a historic juncture when papua new guinean prime minister michael thomas somare is paying a visit to china and diplomatic relations has just been established between the two countries. in 15 days, the exhibition attracted about 40,000 visitors, who showed great interests during their tours.

prime minister m.t. somare toured the exhibition before his china visit. a.m. kiki, papua new guinean deputy prime minister and minister for defence, foreign affairs and trade, and barry holloway, speaker of the house of assembly and eight cabinet ministers visited the exhibition.

paul langro, deputy leader of the united party, led a delegation of his party to see the exhibition.

visitors to the exhibition all hailed the great achievements the chinese people have gained in the past 27 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction through self-reliance and hard struggle, and warmly praised the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. many visitors expressed deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao.

deputy prime minister a.m. kiki gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese exhibition delegation, and other members of the delegation. speaking at the luncheon, the deputy prime minister warmly hailed the successes of the exhibition. he said he was very glad that the exhibition has been successful. "i feel very happy that papua new guinea and china have established diplomatic relations with each other and that now our prime minister mr. somare is visiting your country, wherever he goes he has been accorded a warm welcome." he wished the relations between the two countries develop daily. wang wen-lin in his speech expressed heart-felt thanks to deputy prime minister kiki and various government departments and friends from various circles of the country for their concern and their help to the exhibition. the exhibition, he said, has promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the two governments and two peoples, and has contributed to the development of trade relations between the two countries. wang wen-lin warmly hailed the establishment of diplomatic

relations between china and papua new guinea. he said: the chinese people are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and strive to promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and papua new guinea.

chinese films were shown at the exhibition to the warm welcome of the audience.

wang wen-lin gave a reception at the exhibition hall on october 11. about 200 guests were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Singapore Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the singapore sports delegation.

leader of the delegation is e.w. barker, president of the singapore national olympic council and minister of law and environment, deputy leaders are chan chee seng and milton tan, and secretary-general is s.s. dhillon.

present at the meeting were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Leader of Singapore Sports Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

e.w. barker, leader of the singapore sports delegation, president of the singapore national olympic council and minister of law and environment, hosted a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

among those attending the banquet were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation; cheng jui-sheng, chang hsi-jang, wei ming and ni chih-chin, leading members of departments concerned, and representatives of chinese swimmers, divers, table tennis players and marksmen.

the singapore sports delegation will leave here tomorrow to tour shanghai, kwangchow and kweilin before going home.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Minister Fetes Somali Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, gave a banquet in honour of the somali health delegation led by musa rabilleh god, minister of health, here this evening.

present by invitation were mrs. kahin, wife of the somali ambassador to china, and mohamed musse hersi, counsellor of the somali embassy here.

present were also vice-minister of public health chiang hui-lien and leading members of departments concerned and medical workers.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Warns Against Soviet Expansion in South Pacific

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

"soviet social-imperialism is reaching out its talons to the south pacific," warns the "people's daily" in a commentary today. the commentary reads in part as follows:

the spectre of soviet social-imperialist expansionism is looming large over the broad expanse of the south pacific. warships and aircraft of the soviet revisionists are making constant intrusions, their merchant ships and fishing vessels are increasing their presence, and their spies and other hirelings are active in all parts of the region. all this has aroused the concern and vigilance of the south pacific countries.

the south pacific has always been a strategic prize contended by the imperialist powers. it has been coveted for years by the soviet expansionists in their rivalry with the other superpower.

if the soviet union gains a foothold in the area, it can, on the one hand, break the islands defence of the other superpower and pose a serious threat to it, and, on the other, stretch its aggressive talons into the south pacific area threatening the independence and security of all the countries there.

to protect themselves from encroachments by alien forces, the south pacific countries held a forum recently at which they stressed the need "to develop a capability for maritime surveillance and policing" to protect their maritime resources. they also agreed that, to prevent soviet penetration and expansion, no agreement on fishing vessel services will be concluded with the soviet union until the issue on 200-mile economic zone is settled at the united nations conference on the law of the sea.

the soviet revisionists are greatly annoyed by the just actions of the south pacific countries to guard against and resist soviet expansion. despite the glaring attempts of the soviet revisionists to expand and infiltrate into the south pacific on which they cast an covetous eye, they have made counter-charges by saying that the south pacific countries such as australia "are intensifying military preparation" and "maintaining a tense situation". this is another ugly performance of the soviet hegemonists. but the awakened south pacific countries and people who have heightened their vigilance and are determined to strengthen unity and defence against

invasion by the polar bear cannot be frightened into submission. the obdurate soviet attempt to carry out expansion in the south pacific can only arouse more and more powerful opposition and resistance from all governments and peoples in that region, just as the soviet revisionists have met with rebuff in other regions of the world.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Minister of Communications Visits
Swedish Transportation Equipment Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

yeh fei, chinese minister of communications, visited the swedish transportation equipment exhibition here this afternoon.

minister yeh fei was accompanied on the visit by kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china, and erik sten arvid zachrisson, leader of the delegation of the swedish transportation equipment exhibition.

present on the visit were sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Minister of Public Health Fetes
Syrian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, met and gave a banquet in honour of the syrian health delegation led by dr. madni elkhyiami, minister of health, here this evening.

omar al-sayed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the syrian embassy here, and his wife were present at the banquet.

among those present on the host side were huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and personalities of medical circles, including lin chiao-chih, wen yeh-chan, huang kai-yun, lin chun-tsai and hsu kuang.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Oct. 15, 1976)

the first vice-president of tanzania and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council aboud jumbe received the chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun at the state house here this morning and had cordial and friendly talks with him.

jumbe once again extended deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung and said to the chinese ambassador, "we are together with you in turning grief into strength and we cooperate with each other in the common struggle to further develop the friendship between tanzania and china."

present on the occasion were kassim ali, member of zrc and chairman of construction and housing, hafidh suleiman, member of zrc and chief of staff of the people's defence of tanzania in zanzibar, kassim ali, member of zrc and commander of police in zanzibar, and khamis darwesh, member of zrc and deputy commander in charge of political affairs of the police in zanzibar.

the chinese consul in zanzibar liu hsu-chi was also present.

CHINA AND UN

Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 14, 1976)

more representatives of the third world countries to the 31st session of the u.n. general assembly extended deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung in their general debate speeches during the past few days. they eulogized chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the revolutionary cause of china and the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over.

in his speech, kifle wodajo, minister of foreign affairs of ethiopia, said: "the death of chairman mao has deprived the revolutionary peoples everywhere of a great teacher and leader. my government has expressed to the chinese government and people at the highest level the sense of loss and grief the ethiopian people feel. on behalf of my delegation, i reiterate those sentiments."

abdelaziz bouteflika, minister for foreign affairs of algeria, in his speech (read by the algerian permanent representative to the u.n.), expressed to the representatives of the people's republic of china once again his country's most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. his death, he said, "not only grieves the chinese people, but also grieves all those who have been able to find, from his example, his wisdom and his teachings, courage, perseverance and faith in their own struggle for a future of justice and dignity. people pay boundless homage to him who will remain a giant of our epoch. and the memory of him will undoubtedly illuminate for a long time to come the evolution of our time."

on behalf of the government and people of senegal, assane seck, minister of state for foreign affairs of senegal, said that the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a tremendous loss for all peoples. "chairman mao was not only a source of inspiration for the valiant chinese people but also a model of wisdom and of leadership for all peoples of the third world. because his action was devoted to the total development of man, the thoughts of chairman mao will always represent something which will remain forever bright in the memory of mankind."

victor j. gauci, deputy permanent representative of malta to the united nations, said: "we joined in paying tribute to a teacher, leader and statesman who strode majestically on the international stage

and left behind him a lasting contribution to the course of history." "chairman mao tsetung's voice is now silent, but his works will continue to inspire mankind for generations to come."

in his speech, antonio franck, minister of foreign affairs of the central african republic, said: "i should first of all wish to bow respectfully before the memory of the most regretted loss of chairman mao tsetung". the oppressed of the world will be forever grateful to him, he said.

ismail fahmy, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of the arab republic of egypt, in his speech (read by egyptian permanent representative to the u.n.) said: "chairman mao tsetung was a great leader. the people and government of egypt have shared wholeheartedly the grief of the great chinese people over the regrettable loss of chairman mao, who has left his mark on the history of his country, leading it to progress."

moumouni djermakoye adamou, minister for foreign affairs of niger, in his speech said: "the peoples of the third world will always be grateful for his constant unreserved support of their fight for liberation. the principle he taught, that one must rely first and foremost on one's own resources, has become a slogan for the chinese people and a source of inspiration for the nations of the third world."

abdullah al-asnag, minister for foreign affairs of the yemen arab republic, in his speech said: "the peoples of the third world received with deep sorrow the news of the death of the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung. the world has lost a wise leader who accomplished miracles for his people."

bruno rakotomavo, foreign minister of madagascar, said: "the passing away of this great man is felt in all countries, including our own, as a loss affecting those who have admired his work and his life, dedicated to the liberation of peoples and to the triumph of social progress over oppression and aggression."

mahgoub makkawi, minister for foreign affairs of the sudan, said: "allow me to express the deep sorrow of the people and government of the democratic republic of the sudan for the passing away of the great leader of china, chairman mao tsetung, one of the giants of our century whose unmatched ingenious achievements enabled the reconstruction of modern china."

abdallah muzawar, minister for foreign affairs of the comoros, said, "with the death of chairman mao tsetung, a great figure of contemporary history has passed away. the comoros associates itself closely with the well-deserved tribute paid by our united nations organisation to the man who placed the whole of his life at the service of those who fight for freedom and dignity."

saif ghobash, minister of state for foreign affairs of the united arab emirates, said: "we, in the united arab emirates, have received, with sorrow and sadness, the news of the death of chairman mao tsetung. to the great people of china and their government, we express our condolences."

a.m. mogwe, minister of external affairs of botswana, in his speech said: "it is appropriate at this point to express the sincere condolences of my delegation to the delegation of the people's republic of china on the passing of their leader, philosopher and teacher." "his memory will live long after us," he said.

leonel mario d'alva, minister for foreign affairs of sao tome and principe, said: the ideological contribution of chairman mao as an experienced and realistic theoretician, and his concrete contribution, as a militant, to the liberation of the chinese people, and other oppressed peoples, have made a deep impact on the course of history. the peoples of africa are particularly grateful to chairman mao for the assistance which his country, the people's republic of china, is giving them, either in consolidating their independence or in helping them to stand on their own feet."

mansur r. kikhia, permanent representative of libya, said: "the recent passing away of chairman mao tsetung was one of the saddest events having a deep effect on the whole world." our arab nation will never forget the backing and support it received from china in its struggle against colonialism and foreign domination."

CHINA AND US

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Visits El Paso, San Francisco

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the chinese volleyball delegation made a friendly tour of el paso, texas, and san francisco city, california from october 10 to 14, according to reports from san francisco.

the chinese players arrived at el paso on october 10. in the evening, they played their second friendly matches with the u.s. national men's and women's teams. the chinese national men's and women's teams defeated the u.s. teams 3-0 respectively. and on october 13, the chinese players took on the u.s. national men's team and the u.s. national girls' team in san francisco city in their third friendly matches. about 7,000 spectators watched the competition. in their keen contest, the players on both sides played to their level best, retrieving many seemingly impossible smashes. the chinese men's team won the game 15:9, 15:13 and 15:10, while the chinese women's team outplayed the u.s. team 15:8 and 15:4.

at the end of the competition, the players of both sides warmly shook hands, and in a joyous atmosphere, the 7,000 spectators rose and shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples exclamation" many overseas chinese and taiwan compatriots living in the u.s. waved the national flag of the people's republic of china and carried streamers inscribed with slogans welcoming their kindred players.

on the evening of october 12 and the morning of the following day, the chinese delegation attended the banquets given by the representative of the national committee on u.s.-china relations in san francisco and by the vice-president of california university.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

the zambian government trade delegation led by dr. mutumba m. bull, minister of commerce, left here by plane today to visit kwangchow.

li chiang, minister of foreign trade and leading members of departments concerned saw the delegation off at the airport.

the delegation is accompanied by chang keng-ho, department director of the ministry of foreign trade and zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye.

diplomatic envoys of the zambian embassy in china were also present at the airport today.

MEMORIAL ACTIVITIES FOR MAO TSETUNG IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Memorial Activities for Chairman Mao Continue in Some Western Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1976)

memorial activities to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung were held recently by marxist-leninist parties and organizations as well as china's friends in canada, italy and belgium.

more than 1,000 people attended a memorial meeting organized by the canadian communist league (marxist-leninist) in montreal on september 24 to pay homage to chairman mao tsetung.

one of the speakers pointed out that comrade mao tsetung was one of the great teachers of the international proletariat. under chairman mao's leadership, she continued, the chinese communist party was able to forge solid links with the chinese masses. comrade mao tsetung always responded to the needs of the masses and led them to take an active part in the revolutionary process.

another speaker outlined the immense contributions made by chairman mao to the international communist

movement and the struggle initiated by him against modern revisionism with moscow as its base.

a joint memorial meeting was held by left-wing organizations in toronto on september 23. in their speeches, canadian friend dr. james endicott and representatives of "in struggle" and the canadian communist league (marxist-leninist) praised chairman mao's contributions to the marxist-leninist theory and the chinese and world revolution.

the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists organized a rally in florence on october 9 to express profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the rally, which was attended by members of the central leading organ of the organization, started to the strains of the "internationale" and "the east is red". then all present rose and observed a three-minute silence. this was followed by the condolence speech by giovanni scuderi, general secretary of the organization. having paid tribute to chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the international communist movement, scuderi said that the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists is determined to carry through to the end the struggle against capitalism, imperialism, social-imperialism and revisionism.

young belgian friends held a photo exhibition entitled "homage to chairman mao tsetung" in mons from september 29 to 30. on display were photos showing chairman mao's revolutionary life and the valiant struggles waged by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao in various historical periods. films depicting the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao were screened at the exhibition. these films had been shot by some belgian friends during their visits in china.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

South Pacific Nations to Establish 200-Mile Economic Zones

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1976)

12 south pacific nations and regions, including australia, new zealand, western samoa, fiji, papua new guinea and tuvalu, decided in principle on october 13 to establish 200-mile economic zones around their territories, according to a foreign agency report. they also decided to look at ways of policing the economic zones, the report said.

the decisions were made at a meeting of the south pacific forum held recently in suva, capital of fiji.

a spokesman for the forum, prime minister topuola efi of western samoa, said that they would wait until the u.n. sea law conference next may before unilaterally declaring a 200-mile economic zone. the 12 nations and regions, efi said, were considering a licensing system which would allow controlled fishing in the waters of the south pacific. and they had also decided to establish a fishing agency which would study ways of pooling resources to control distant water fishing, he added.

new zealand prime minister robert d. muldoon, speaking after the meeting, said that the south pacific nations have surveillance of a good deal of the area, "so we might endeavor to build on that". he noted that fiji was building extra air strips and new zealand recently had purchased 12 reconnaissance aircraft. muldoon repeated his concern about soviet activities in the south pacific. he said soviet fishing activities were closely allied to its global strategic plans.

the south pacific forum is a political grouping of the south pacific nations, which discusses the question of regional cooperation. the forum has held three meetings this year, at which vigilance against soviet activities in the india ocean and the pacific was stressed.

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LU HSÜN ANNIVERSARY

Learn from Lu Hsün Under the Guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought

by

Chou Hai-ying (周海婴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1976)

Our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us forever. At the dignified and solemn People's Great Hall, as I paid my last respects to Chairman Mao with boundless grief, numerous memories of the past surged through my mind like waves.

At the end of last year, after the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts began, Chairman Mao once again called on us to read some works of Lu Hsün. Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise directive has clearly pointed out that learning from Lu Hsün must be linked with the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party so as to raise its ideological and political significance to a new plane. Now, a volume of the Collected Letters of Lu Hsün which has just been published lies right before me. For many years, the "Four Fellows" including Chou Yang and other bourgeois elements inside the Party attempted to conceal, take away and even destroy with all ways and means those letters reflecting Lu Hsün's struggle with the opportunist line. Under the direct concern of Chairman Mao, these letters have finally been brought to meet the people of the whole country for the first time. As I moved my hands over this new book born under Chairman Mao's solicitude, I could hardly hold back my tears.

This year is the 40th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsün. In the past forty years, it was our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao who at the crucial moments of class struggle and the two-line struggle

again and again called on the whole Party and the people of the whole country to learn from Lu Hsün's revolutioary spirit. It was our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao who highly appraised Lu Hsün's militant life and writings and thoroughly criticized the vilification and distortion of Lu Hsün's thought and writings by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party.

In the struggle between the two lines within the Party, Lu Hsün firmly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and was consequently vilified and attacked by the opportunists. It was our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao who highly appraised Lu Hsün and dealt the vilification and attack of Lu Hsün by the opportunists a telling blow.

In 1940, when Chiang Kai-shek whipped up the adverse current against communism to sabotage the war of resistance against Japan, and Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and company--the ringleaders of the Right opportunist line within the Party--advocated class capitulation to confuse the two ideological systems of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, Chairman Mao published the brilliant Marxist-Leninist document "On New Democracy" to repulse the rabid attack of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the opportunists within the Party. In this brilliant writing "On New Democracy," Chairman Mao systematically summed up the struggle between the two lines on the cultural front and clearly pointed out that in the May 4 Movement, the ideological system of communism had occupied the dominant position in the Chinese cultural revolution movement. Chairman Mao said: "After the May 4 Movement, a brand-new cultural force came into being in China, that is, the communist culture and ideology guided by the Chinese communists, or the communist world outlook and theory of social revolution." "Lu Hsün was the greatest and the most courageous standard-bearer of this new cultural force." It was our respected and beloved Chairman Mao who was the first to point out that the May 4 Movement was part and parcel of the proletarian world revolution. Lu Hsün's ideological and cultural legacy belongs to the revolutionary democratic and communist cu-ture and ideology. Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise statements thoroughly smashed the absurd arguments of the bourgeois and revisionist commentators who distorted the May 4 Movement as the bourgeois ideological and cultural movement and Lu Hsün's ideology and culture as belonging to the bourgeois ideological system.

In 1942, Chairman Mao led the whole Party at Yenan to carry out the great rectification movement to thoroughly settle accounts with the opportunist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Chang Kuo-t'ao and in particular Wang Ming. At this important historic moment of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, Chairman Mao cited a number of times in "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and other brilliant writings from Lu Hsün's articles criticizing the opportunist line, such as "The Use of Abuse, Insult and Intimidation Is Definitely Not Fighting," "My Views on the League of Left-Wing Writers," etc. Chairman Mao also issued the call: "All communists, all revolutionaries, all revolutionary literary and art workers should learn from the example of Lu Hsün and be 'oxen' for the proletariat and the masses, bending their backs to the task until their dying day."

As we review Chairman Mao's teachings today, we clearly perceive that as long as the period of new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao linked learning from Lu Hsün with the two-line struggle. During the period of socialist revolution and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao constantly taught us that it was necessary to link learning from Lu Hsün with the two-line struggle. The series of Chairman Mao's teachings will be forever borne in our minds and will forever guide us to wage struggle through to the end against the bourgeoisie of all descriptions inside the Party.

Although Lu Hsün in his life time never met Chairman Mao whom he revered from the bottom of his heart, yet in the protracted and tortuous course of the Chinese revolution fraught with hardships and obstacles and in the stormy class struggle and two-line struggle, Lu Hsün's heart was at all times in communication with the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Back in the early period of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the struggle between the two lines within the Party was saliently expressed on the question of peasants. Chairman Mao brilliantly and wisely perceived that the peasants were the broadest and most loyal ally of the Chinese proletariat. He opposed Right opportunism represented by Ch'en Tu-hsiu which wanted only the Kuomintang but not the peasants as well as "Left" opportunism represented by Chang Kuo-t'ao which likewise ignored the peasant movement. Although at that time Lu Hsün had not completely used the communist world outlook and the theory of social revolution to observe and study the problems of China, he also paid attention to the question of peasants and wrote Story of Ah Q, Storm, Homeland and other works. After reading these works today, we can have a deeper understanding of the great truth advanced by Chairman Mao: "The nationalist movement calls for a major re-organization of the countryside. The 1911 Revolution failed due to the absence of such reorganization."

During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Lu Hsün stood more consciously on the side of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and actively plunged into the struggle against the opportunist line on the ideological and cultural front. In 1927 Chairman Mao personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, built the first workers and peasants' Red Army, and set up at the Chingkang Mountains the first revolutionary base in the countryside, thereby solving the problem of the road of the Chinese revolution by means of linking theory with practice. Precisely at the time Chairman Mao adhered to the road of armed seizure of political power at the Red base area in the countryside and waged arduous struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" and the opportunist line within the Party, Lu Hsün was up against Chiang Kai-shek's murderous sword and the encirclement and attack of the opportunist line in Shanghai under the shroud of White Terror. On the one hand, he fearlessly exposed and attacked the enemy, and on the other hand he made use of the weapon of Marxism-Leninism to criticize the "Four Fellows" including Chou Yang who represented the opportunist line on the cultural front and to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. From 1928 to 1936, Lu Hsün used on the cultural front large numbers of articles, satirical essays, poems and other works as javelins and daggers

to fight a sustained and "tenacious" battle against Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai's "Left" putschist line, Li Li-san's "Left" adventurist line, and Wang Ming's opportunist line which first deviated to the "Left" and later to the Right. Through these battles, Lu Hsün was more and more convinced of the brilliance and correctness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He pinned the hope of the future of mankind and China on the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao. With the heartfelt desire to become an "insignificant soldier" under the leadership of Chairman Mao, he combated the class enemies and the opportunist line within the Party to his last breath.

Full of boundless grief, I again and again recalled in the silence of the night the long years of the last few decades. In these great years of hardship, it was the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought which guided the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country to overcome interference and sabotage from the past opportunist lines and the enemies at home and abroad armed to the teeth, and to win great victories for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The radiance of the great and ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country. Chairman Mao has enabled Lu Hsün's ideological and cultural heritage to play a greater role in class struggle and the two-line struggle by handing it to the people of the whole country. Although Chairman Mao has left us forever, yet the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought is immortal, and we will forever learn from and study Lu Hsün as taught by Chairman Mao. I notice the study of Lu Hsün's works by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, in warm response to Chairman Mao's call. They are good at learning from Lu Hsün under the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought and looking for ideological weapons for fighting the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the course of learning. To me this is a profound education.

Forty years ago I lost my respected and beloved father. At that time I was still an innocent child. I clung to my mother's lapel and swept but did not know what was the most immense grief. Today, forty years afterward, with the loss of our respected and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, I really understand what is the most immense grief. In my immense grief, I raise my head, study once again Chairman Mao's teachings and look through his brilliant comments on Lu Hsün in the past forty years. Chairman Mao's great voice forever inspires me to go forward. I must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and turn grief into strength. Together with the people of the whole country, I must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao under the guiding light of the ever-victorious Mao Tsetung thought.

* * *

It Is Necessary To Be Good at Discerning the "Counter-revolutionaries Who Carry Out Sham Revolution"

- Learn from Lu Hsün's experience in waging struggle against the enemies disguised as revolutionaries

by

the mass criticism unit of the CCP Committee of Yench'eng county, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1976)

Lenin pointed out: "The victory of Marxism in theory compels its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." ("Historical Destiny of the Doctrine of Marx," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XVIII, p. 583) Today, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought sinking deeper and deeper into people's hearts and the dictatorship of the proletariat never before so consolidated, the Party persons in power taking the capitalist road invariably don all kinds of "revolutionary" garments, wave all kinds of "revolutionary" signboards, shout all kinds of "revolutionary" slogans, and disguise themselves as "revolutionaries" to oppose the revolution. This is their most vicious strategy for attacking the Party and the people, and is also a question that merits our attention in our present-day class struggle and two-line struggle.

In this respect, the great communist Lu Hsün had accumulated rich experience through struggle. Hitting the nail on the head, he called these masked enemies "counter-revolutionary who carry out sham revolution," and used his pungent, humorous and sarcastic pen to wage consistent and untiring struggle against them.

In 1927, Lu Hsün was full of excitement as he made his way to Kuang-chou (Canton). At that time, the communists and progressive youth warmly welcomed him, and the Kuomintang reactionaries who disguised themselves as revolutionaries among them also cheered and tried to ingratify themselves with him. Lu Hsün began to detect that the situation in Canton was a mixture of Red and White. At that time, the sly enemies disguised themselves as revolutionaries, and even Chiang Kai-shek also hypocritically declared that he endorsed rather than oppose communism. Not long afterward, however, this counter-revolutionary ringleader tore off his mask to reveal his repulsive features by engineering the "April 12" massacre in Shanghai. In Canton, large numbers of elite communists and progressive youth also fell heroically in the bloodbath. The sanguinary lesson and the ruthless reality made Lu Hsün see with his own eyes how treacherous and cold-blooded were the Kuomintang reactionaries who disguised themselves as revolutionaries but were actually counter-revolutionaries.

Following the deepening of class struggle, Lu Hsün further realized that the most ferocious and most dangerous counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution were the opportunists who had wormed their way into the Party. When Lu Hsün led the literary and art ranks of the Left

wing to combat fearlessly the Kuomintang reactionaries in the counter-revolutionary cultural "encirclement and suppression," the "Four Fellows" hid in a dark corner and used pseudonyms to write sinister articles slandering Lu Hsün of "collaboration" with the renegade Yang Ts'un-jen. With an ulterior object in view, they even insinuated Lu Hsün to be a "Trotskyite" and instigated their pawns to write letters attacking Lu Hsün of "sabotaging the united front," frenziedly counter-attacking Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and working in close coordination with Chiang Kai-shek to suppress the proletarian literary and art movement. Lu Hsün indignantly wrote: "A revolution is rarely suspended by its leader but is generally brought to an end due to the infiltration of opportunists. In other words, it is bored through from within." The satirical essays and letters written by Lu Hsün in the last part of his life were a profound and effective criticism of the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution. Glittering with the radiance of communist ideology, they have become our sharp ideological weapons for waging struggle against the enemy.

In his prolonged struggle against the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution, Lu Hsün deeply realized that in order to defeat the enemy, he must be first identified. As a fighter, "one should know not only the actual situation of the revolution but also the condition of the enemy." Only by "making a more thorough analysis of the enemy before us" can we kill him with one blow. In his writings, Lu Hsün made use of the weapon of class analysis to make a deep-going survey of a great many social phenomena. He adopted the tactics of concentration of typical examples to make a deep-going analysis of the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution and to make vivid sketches of the devils.

"Things with a human face." In light of the characteristics of the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution and who assumed the human appearance before people but behaved as devils behind their backs, LU Hsün pointed out that they were "things with a human face." The enemies so disguised were extremely reactionary in thinking and most shady at heart. They feared most revolutionary truth and were specialized in hatching intrigues and plots. They were crafty hypocrites, chameleons and shady vampires wearing the mask of a human face.

"Established rumor-mongers." Because the counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution have neither truth nor the masses behind them, and have to test strength with the proletariat and to carry out counter-revolutionary activities, they rely on spreading rumors to beguile the public. But rumors are after all rumors, and the rumor-mongers will find their rumors laid bare one day. However, the enemy will never lay down his murderous sword of his own accord, and "when the facts prove that what he has said is a pack of lies, he just lies low and starts another round of rumors." Therefore the rumor-mongers have no lack of successors generation after generation, and they thus become "established rumor-mongers."

Murderers who "hang out a goat's head to sell dog's meat." Man-eating jackals often would disguise themselves as gentle lambs to hoodwink the good people. All counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution use this reactionary trick plus signboards of all descriptions to fool people.

Outwardly they display a "goat's head," but in essence they are man-eating beast, poisonous snakes disguised as beautiful girls, sugar-coated bullets, and "wolves in the mountain" that run wild when they have their way.

Those who "pull up a banner for use as a tiger's skin." The counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution are accustomed to waving a red flag to oppose the red flag and are a group of demons crouching under the shade of the big banner. They often sing aloud the principle of thoroughness and peddle the most reactionary stuff. They wrap themselves in big banners to intimidate the others. They use fabulous charges to incriminate the genuine revolutionaries so as to attain their despicable aim of usurping power for restoration. Consequently, they are out-and-out conspirators and political swindlers.

"People who hide themselves behind the tanks." With a guilty conscience, the counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution hide themselves deep behind thick iron plates--the tanks--to kill people out of the fear that their masks would be ripped off by the masses. Such people either use their usurped power as armor, or take their reactionary social foundation as the shield, or worm their way into strategic departments to make trouble. In short, they look for "iron plates" to protect themselves so that they can kill people with their own safety insured. Therefore, Lu Hsün described this as a method of fighting frequently used by "people of higher class."

"So-called comrades-in-arm who say one thing and mean another." Such counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution put on a "revolutionary" look, disguise themselves as "comrades-in-arms" of the revolution, make use of their power usurped from within the Party to undermine the revolution,and carry out counter-revolution in the name of revolution. They adopt the tactics of Monkey Sun who wormed his way into the belly of Princess Iron Fan to do mischief for the purpose of attacking the revolutionary forces. They say one thing and mean another, and are most treacherous. They are termites in the revolutionary ranks and careerists who have wormed their way into the revolutionary camp. Lu Hsün deeply realized from actual struggle that "there is no need to fear the Pekinese dogs, but the so-called comrades-in-arms who say one thing and mean another are most dreadful."

And so on and so forth. It can be seen here what a profound analysis Lu Hsün had made of the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution. He firmly grasped the fundamental characteristics of all enemies who disguised themselves as revolutionaries but were counter-revolutionary double-dealers to lay bare their masks so as to enable people to see their counter-revolutionary identity hidden behind the mask of "a just and upright man."

After Lu Hsün distinguished the essence of the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution, he resolutely waged an unyielding struggle against them with the dauntless spirit of the proletariat in going against the tide. In polemics, he stood high and was far-sighted. Incorruptible and firm in fighting spirit, he dared to wage struggle and was good at waging struggle. He used his sword-like pen to stab all enemies who disguised themselves as revolutionaries, and led the roaring masses to charge forward.

"Representing the great majority of the nation, Lu Hsün breached and stormed the enemy citadel; he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without parallel in our history."

Study. Lu Hsün deeply realized from his positive and negative experiences that only by painstakingly studying Marxism-Leninism and grasping the political telescope and microscope could one see through the internal organs of the enemy. Therefore, in an environment seriously affected by White Terror, he ignored all dangers and studied the revolutionary truth of Marxism with all ways and means. Even on his deathbed, he still proclaimed: "Should I survive, I will of course carry on my studies."

Comparison. A fall into the pit, a gain in the wit. From his many negotiations with the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution, he summed up one experience: Comparison is a good prescription for treating the cheated; indeed, it takes comparison to make distinction. Lu Hsün once graphically compared gold with copper sulphide: Outwardly, both glitter, but once you weigh them with your hand, you can tell which is gold and which is copper sulphide. Lu Hsün used this method of "comparison" to raise his competence in distinguishing genuine Marxism from sham Marxism and to tear off the unicorn skin worn by the "counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution" so as to make them reveal their cloven hoofs one by one.

Viewed in the reverse. Lu Hsün deeply realized that what the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution did was diametrically opposite to the revolutionary people. "Our carbuncles are their treasures. So, their enemies are naturally our friends." Therefore, Lu Hsün was of the opinion that all words and deeds of the enemy should be viewed in the reverse before we could see their true identity. He looked upon the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution as teachers by negative example and their reactionary words and deeds as teaching material by negative example. He adopted the method of going the opposite way, waged tit-for-tat struggle, and firmly grasped the initiative to overcome the enemy and win victory.

Standing aside. To counter the arrows and javelins shot from the dark, Lu Hsün put forward the well-known method of fighting: "For the sake of safeguarding our rear side, I have to stand aside." He deeply understood that in the face of the acute and complicated class struggle, "one not only should pay attention to the enemy in his front but also must guard against his own side being spied upon again and again." One cannot just face the open enemy, but must assume the posture of "standing aside," "look forward and backward," and at the same time guard against the enemy in the rear. This way of fighting naturally calls for extra efforts, but only in this way can we use the revolutionary double-game to smash the counter-revolutionary double-game of the counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution.

Soundly beat up the dog in the water. When the revolution pushes forward from victory to victory and the masks of the counter-revolutionaries are about to fall off, such reactionary trash as the "benevolence" and "forbearance" of Confucius and Mencius will often come to their rescue. Lu Hsün firmly pointed out: "The nature of a dog will not change to any

appreciable extent." Its "pitiful" look after its fall into the water is only a false appearance. Kindness to dirty underhand dealings means heartlessness to the people. Without beating up the dog in the water, one is bound to be bitten by the dog. Without pursuing the tottering foe, the enemy at large is bound to turn around to sabotage the revolution. Lu Hsün strongly denounced the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocating that "one should forget past grudges and take no action against the offenders." Shouting at the top of his voice, he called on people to give tooth for tooth and eye for eye and soundly beat up the dog that had fallen into the water "no matter whether it has come ashore or is still in the water."

Never call off the battle. The protracted nature of class struggle determines the protracted nature of the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution. In view of this, Lu Hsün especially advocated "tenacious fighting." During the debate between the two slogans of "popular literature of the national revolutionary war" and "literature for national defense" which took place in 1936, Lu Hsün firmly defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and refused to come to compromise or to call off the battle. Although sick, he kept on writing and refused to step down from the firing-line. Later, when he had not even the strength to take up the pen, he dictated his articles in bed, and still persisted in fighting against the enemies who disguised themselves as revolutionaries. In his "Reply to the Trotskyites," he warmly eulogized the great leader Chairman Mao, and unfurled his banner to show his loyalty to the principled stand of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. This letter became an immortal militant manifesto eulogizing our great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party and denouncing the counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution. "The battle will not be called off without overcoming the enemy." With such thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat "who is not afraid of death by a thousand cuts and dares to unhorse the emperor," Lu Hsün was forever on the attack, and he fought against the enemies who disguised themselves as revolutionaries until he breathed his last.

Keeping close to actual class struggle, we clearly see the continuation of all kinds of performances by the counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution. Lin Piao and his ilk deliberately planned to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao and attack the proletariat, but they "never showed up without a copy of 'quotations' in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'long live'." The facts tell us that wearing the mask to oppose the revolution is the characteristic and law of class struggle in the socialist period. "The end of the battle is still not in sight and the old tune will constantly plagiarized." The enemies who feign themselves revolutionary will keep on appearing, and the revolutionary people must be prepared for a long battle.

However, no matter how the enemies disguise themselves, the principle is the same although the methods used may vary. In all cases, they still use sham revolution to cover up their counter-revolution, false appearance to cover up the truth, and the tactics of concealment to cover up their criminal activities against the Party and the people. In one word, theirs is nothing more than a "development" of the shopworn stuff picked

from the old counter-revolutionaries who carried out sham revolution already exposed by Lu Hsün. They are invariably characterized by the word "false."

However, what is false is always false. Since they are counter-revolutionary, there is no possibility for them to cover up the truth with thoroughness. No matter how skillful the counter-revolutionaries who carry out sham revolution are disguised, they will eventually reveal their true identity. Hadn't Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who blustered for a time revealed their true identity as renegades and traitor one after another? Anyone who betrays Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tampers with Chairman Mao's directives, anyone who practices revisionism, works for disunity, intrigues and conspires, usurps leadership in the Party and seizes power cannot escape from the same ignominious end.

We must firmly bear in mind the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," most closely rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and wage resolute struggle against all words and deeds that run counter to these three basic principles. We must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and study Lu Hsün's experience in struggle. We must be good at discerning all enemies who disguise themselves as revolutionaries, rip off all their masks, lay bare all their lies, expose all their intrigues and plots, and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

"Letters of Lu Hsün" and "Diary of Lu Hsün" Published

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

the "letters of lu hsun" and the "diary of lu hsun" have been published by the people's literature publishing house. they will be put on sale in peking and throughout china.

the two-volume "letters of lu hsun" contains 1,381 letters so far collected, including 96 letters to japanese addressees but excluding "in two places" -- correspondence between lu hsun and hsu kuang-ping. it also includes two letters to unknown addressees and 16 excerpts from letters which appeared in books and journals.

the "diary of lu hsun", also in two volumes, is a new edition based on the 1951 facsimile edition of the shanghai publishing company and rechecked with the 1959 edition of the people's literature publishing house. it covers the 25 years from may 5, 1912 to october 18, 1936. the original of lu hsun's diary of 1922 is missing. excerpts from it, which were copied and kept by hsu shou-shang, are included in the new edition as an appendix.

our great leader and teacher chairman mao highly evaluated lu hsun and repeatedly called on the chinese people to learn from him. in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, while conscientiously studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, have warmly responded to chairman mao's call and studied works by lu hsun, learned from lu hsun's revolutionary spirit and deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

lu hsun, a great communist fighter who lived a militant life, wrote large numbers of letters, which record his brilliant thought and his exploits in struggle and sum up his rich experience in class struggle and two-line struggle. these letters are an important part of lu hsun's writings; they are most valuable for learning from lu hsun and studying his thought.

in the dark years of white terror before liberation, lu hsun's widow, hsu kuang-ping, overcame countless difficulties and published a facsimile edition of "letters of lu hsun" (a collection of 69 letters) in 1937 and an ordinary edition (a collection of over

800 letters) in 1946, thus laying the foundation for later efforts to collect and compile lu hsun's letters. after liberation, under the kind attention of chairman mao, the work of collecting and compiling lu hsun's letters made great progress. by 1958, when the "collected works of lu hsun" was being edited and published, more than 1,100 letters had been collected and compiled. however, the "four villains", including chou yang, who pursued liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and tried to reverse the verdict on wang ming's opportunist line and cover up their counter-revolutionary crimes, lopped off many letters at random. as a result, the "collected works of lu hsun" published in 1958 contains only about 300 letters and all the rest are left out.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and the crimes of the "four villains" were condemned. therefore, the work of collecting and compiling lu hsun's letters has made new progress.

China to Issue Stamps in Commemoration of Lu Hsün

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications has decided to issue a set of three stamps in commemoration of the great communist fighter lu hsun on october 19, 1976.

entitled "in commemoration of lu hsun, the chief commander of china's cultural revolution", the three commemorative stamps are all of eight fen (chinese cents) denomination.

the first stamp has a profile of lu hsun.

the second piece reproduces a painting captioned "never ceasing fighting". it depicts lu hsun, though seriously ill, carrying on his stubborn fight against the class enemy with his pen. it reflects that lu hsun fought resolutely, bravely and uncompromisingly against the enemy all his life to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and devoted all his energies to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Learning from Lu Hsun's revolutionary spirit is the theme of the third stamp. Its design features the militant present-day worker, peasant and soldier against the background of a portrait of Lu Hsun. The message of the design is: under the wise leadership of the party central committee and the guidance of chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers, peasants and soldiers are persevering in taking class struggle as the key link, deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts; they resolve to carry the revolution through to the end.

CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

The "Regulations for Industry" Is a Refurbished Version of the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine"

by

the Workers' Spare-Time Philosophy and Social Sciences Research Institute of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1976)

"Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" ("Regulations for Industry" for short), concocted under the instructions of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is a hotch-potch of his slavish comprador economic ideas and a whole set of revisionist line in running enterprise as well as an out-and-out replica of the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine." At the moment, the thorough criticism of this big poisonous weed is a great struggle on the industrial and communication front in using Marxism to defeat revisionism, the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" to defeat the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" for beating back the attack of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Differentiation can be made only by means of comparison. By contrasting and comparing the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and the "Regulations for Industry," we can see that the two are imbued with the same spirit and are goods of the same line.

Viewed from their theoretical foundation, both take the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces as their theoretical foundation. The "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" advocates the theory of the dying out of class struggle, while the "Regulations for Industry" regards "taking the three directives as the key link" as "the general program" for all kinds of work and babbles that "in order to accelerate industrial development, it is necessary to firmly grasp this general program," thereby basically negating the taking of class struggle as the key link. The "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" peddles the theory of the productive forces, while the "Regulations for Industry" tampers with the basic tasks of socialist enterprises, talks at length about production and "speed," opposes the criticism of the theory of productive forces, and publicizes that enterprises are purely economic organizations.

Viewed from the political and ideological line, the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" is opposed to putting proletarian politics in command and is for the vigorous introduction of material incentives, while the "Regulations for Industry" peddled economism and makes every effort to extend bourgeois rights under the facade of "opposing equalitarianism." The "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" abolishes the Party's leadership and vigorously promotes the

"one chief system," while the "Regulations for Industry" publicizes "the building of a strong production,management and control system capable of working independently," and tell lies about the centralized leadership of the Party in enterprises. The "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" uses all kinds of revisionist rules and regulations to practice "control, check and suppression" toward the workers, while the "Regulations for Industry" wields the big stick of "rectification," clamors for "strict rules and regulations," and calls for the exercise of bourgeois dictatorship over the working class. The "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" favors the establishment of the trust of monopoly bourgeoisie, while the "Regulations for Industry" opposes bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local--is for the re-introduction of "dictatorship of rules and regulations." And so on and so forth.

Viewed from their reactionary character and perniciousness, the essence and vital issue of the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and the "Regulations for Industry" both seek to negate taking class struggle as the key link, tamper with the socialist nature of enterprises, disrupt the socialist relations of production, disintegrate the socialist economic base, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique of Khrushchev and Brezhnev is actually carrying out the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and a whole set of revisionist line for the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, thus causing the broad masses of Soviet workers to sink once again into the abyss of suffering as the oppressed and the enslaved. If the "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions were fulfilled, would not the Chinese working class and the laboring masses be required to repeat the lesson of failure of the Soviet Union? Therefore, the emergence of the "Regulations for Industry" is precisely an iron-clad proof that Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to revive the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine," and to speed up the restoration of capitalism in the name of "accelerating industrial development."

The working class of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company knows best what sort of a commodity the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" is, as they have waged over ten years of struggle against it. It was precisely in this struggle that in March 1960 our great leader Chairman Mao personally commented on the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," put forward the well-known instruction, "persistently put politics in command, strengthen the Party's leadership, launch mass movement on a large scale, practice two participations, one rectification and three-in-one combination, and energetically undertake technical innovation and technical revolution" and other basic principles, thus clearly indicating to us the only correct orientation for the proper running of socialist enterprises.

The "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" was born as a result of the victory of Chairman Mao's revoutionary line over the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk, and it dealt a fatal blow to the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine." It inevitably encountered fierce

resistance from Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company. In the early period of the 60's, Liu Shao-ch'i ganged up with Teng Hsiao-p'ing, availed themselves of the opportunity that China's national economy was in temporary difficulty to frenziedly oppose the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and brought out again the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" in the enterprises. Wielding the axe of "closure, suspension, amalgamation and transfer," they slashed fiercely at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, launched vengeful counter-attacks against the working masses, and brought about the serious and evil consequence of stagnation in iron and steel production in the past ten years.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we thoroughly settled accounts with the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, and discredited by criticism the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine." Under the guidance of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," the working class of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company launched in powerful waves the mass movement for transforming the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. This ended the ten years of stagnation in the first spring of the 70's, and there emerged an excellent situation of vigorous development in revolution and production.

At present with Teng Hsiao-p'ing casting forth the revisionist "Regulations for Industry" in a vain attempt to enable the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" to stage a comeback, this is something we of the working class at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company can never permit.

Reproduction means reversal of verdicts. The "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions are meant for reversing the verdicts on the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and of the great cultural revolution. The "Regulations for Industry" twaddles that "since the great proletarian cultural revolution....in quite a number of enterprises, ideological and political work is feeble and languid, and the management is chaotic." In a few words it slanders the excellent situation with orioles singing and swallows darting on China's industrial front since the great cultural revolution as good for nothing. However, facts speak louder than words.

It is precisely that after the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius--especially when spurred by the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, everywhere within a radius of 40 li from the plants, and of 100 li from the mining district of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, there is a cheerful and inspiring revolutionary scene. The mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is rushing forward like torrents. A large contingent of worker-theorists comprising almost 40,000 people is charging forward fearlessly and sturdily growing to maturity. Many leading bodies of plants and mines based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young are setting the pace in study, criticism and revolution to become strong fighting citadels in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The "workers

inspection teams," "workers advisory teams" and "mass management networks" which give embodiment to the working class as the master of the house are helping the leading bodies at all levels to properly hold the line. Revolution gives impetus to the flourishing development of production.

In the ten years since the great cultural revolution, the nine major lines of products of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have all set the highest records in history. The steel output of the past decade is 18 percent higher than the sum total of the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, and the iron output is 11 percent higher. The accumulation made for the country in these ten years is sufficient to build two plants equivalent in scale to today's Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Can these enormous changes be negated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the petty "Regulations for Industry" concocted under his instructions?

The first principle of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" is to persist in putting politics in command. In enterprises, persistence in putting proletarian politics in command means persistence in taking class struggle as the key link, unfolding the proletariat's class struggle against the bourgeosie and strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. However, the "Regulations for Industry" openly casts forth as an outline Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link" to oppose taking class struggle as the key link. The principal contradiction in the enterprises is evidently the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but the "Regulations for Industry" describes it as the "problem of speed" in industrial development. The main danger is obviously revisionism, but the "Regulations for Industry" distorts it as "not daring to grasp production." The basic task is evidently to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, but the "Regulations for Industry" describes it as "the realization of the four modernizations." And so on and so forth, thus writing off in toto, the fundamental principles of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company."

Chairman Mao incisively points out: "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism." Chairman Mao's directive has profoundly revealed the essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and is also a severe criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's all-out betrayal of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Whoever under-estimates the role of teachers by negative example is not a thoroughgoing dialectical materialist." In the surging tide to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, taking the "Regulations for Industry" as a teaching material by negative example for deepening and thorough criticism is of help to our understanding clearly the ultra-Right essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enhancing our fighting force in combating and guarding against revisionism. Our deepening of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the "Regulations for Industry" concocted

under his instructions is a continuation of the struggle of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's revisionist line and a continuation of the struggle of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" against the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine." We are resolved to carry forward the thoroughoing revolutionary spirit of the working class, fight the long-drawn battle, advance and attack all the time and win even greater victories in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

Refuting So-Called "Presumptuous Self-Conceit" and "Isolation"

by

The Worker Commentary Group of the Tashihch'iao Magnesium Mine of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1976)

In the "Regulations for Industry" concocted under Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instructions, there is this passage of "remarkable writing": "It is essential to humbly learn from all advanced and good things in foreign countries and discriminately introduce in a planned manner the advanced techniques from other countries." "We cannot be blinded by presumptuous self-conceit, nor can we adopt a policy of isolation and refuse to learn the good things of other countries."

What is the meaning of this passage? It means that all things from foreign countries are "good things," and we must "humbly" "introduce" them. Otherwise, you "are blinded by presumptuous self-conceit and practicing the policy of isolation." What a tone of the slavish compradors!

What a "blinded by presumptuous self-conceit!" This is entirely a vilification of the great Chinese people who have stood up on their own feet. Once thse slavish compradors refer to foreign countries, they are so servile and obsequious, and when they talk about foreign big shots, they dare not stand erect. This kind of slavish look is a concentrated reflection of the inferiority complex of the corrupt and downfall class represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and an excellent portrayal of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador economic ideas.

Regarding foreign things, our policy is always "to discard the dross and absorb the quintessence" and "make foreign things serve China." This is fundamentally oppose to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bowing and kneeling in worship and wholesale imitation. The ability of the great Chinese people to establish themselves among the nations of the world and their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, rising in greater vigor, struggling hard amid difficulties and building our country through hard work and thrift are altogether slandered by Teng Hsiao-p'ing as "presumptuous self-conceit." This has precisely exposed his ugly features as an accomplice of imperialism and social-imperialism.

The so-called "policy of isolation" was originally used by the imperialist powers to describe the foreign policy of the decadent Ching Dynasty. American imperialism, which came a step later than other old-brand imperialism, once put forward the slogan of a bandit: "Open door policy and equal opportunity." Teng Hsiao-p'ing actually sings the same tune as the imperialists in those years, and this shows where he sits. Over a hundred years ago, Li Hung-chang, the chieftain of the Westernization faction, time and again shamelessly declared: "We don't mind to offer high pay for the service of foreign artisans." Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing

wildly publicizes: "We must export more things to trade for the latest and best equipment of other countries." In the past what Li Hung-chang "sought to purchase" was the invasion and devastation of China by imperialism. Today, what Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants "to trade for" is the oppression and enslavement of the Chinese people once again by imperialism and social-imperialism.

Speaking in this sense, if it is said that ours is the "policy of isolation," then what Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to throw open is the "gate" of capitulation and national betrayal of the country, and we must "close the gate" toward ecoromic aggression which imperialism and social-imperialism seek in their dreams and keep to the "policy of isolation." Otherwise, there will be no national sovereignty, no national independence, and socialist China will degenerate to become a satellite of imperialism or social-imperialism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently; do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too--so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line." After liberation, in the short period of over twenty years, our people relied on our own strength to build the old China which was in a state of ruin into a flourishing socialist power with initial prosperity. The facts have eloquently shown how brilliant and correct this Marxist-Leninist line formulated for us by Chairman Mao. This encourages the 800 million Chinese people to resolutely follow their own road and topple the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and all advocates of Westernization.

* * *

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

China Successfully Conducts Another Underground Nuclear Test

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

china successfully conducted another underground nuclear test on october 17, 1976.

the success of the test was a new victory won by the chinese workers, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, scientists and technicians and revolutionary cadres engaging in the research, manufacture and tests of nuclear weapons who, tremendously inspired by two important decisions -- the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung", are rallying most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carrying out chairman mao's behests, conscientiously studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the party's basic line, persevering in the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", waging a resolute struggle against all those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tamper with chairman mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continuing to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and development of nuclear weapons by china is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons. the chinese government declares once again that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government and people will, as always, work together

with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FOR CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

PLA Peking Garrison Pledges to Win New Victories Under Command of Party Central Committee Headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

the
commanders and fighters of the peking garrison of the people's liberation army have been greatly encouraged by the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

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they said: these two decisions have fully expressed our greatest aspirations and proved that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the p.l.a. fighters. always loyal to the people and the party, we will rally most closely round the party central committee and, in response to its call, bring about a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, combat and prevent revisionism, continue the revolution and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end.

the peking garrison is a glorious unit that for a long time had the honour to stand guard at the side of chairman mao. its commanders and fighters cherish boundless esteem and love for the great leader chairman mao. the publication of the two important decisions of the leading central organs have further strengthened their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests

and encouraged them to study even more diligently. the leading members of the garrison party committee are restudying the first four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". garrison fighters begin reading chairman mao's works as soon as they come off sentry duties. they have studied chairman mao's important directives on the historical period of socialism, particularly the directives he gave during the cultural revolution, the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. this has further strengthened their determination to arm themselves with mao tsetung thought and be the party's loyal fighters.

some veteran red armymen who followed chairman mao in making revolution for more than 40 years recalled the history of two-line struggles within the party. they said proudly: our party was founded by chairman mao himself; it is a party armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and is a great, glorious and correct party tempered in protracted struggles. any attempt to crush our party is doomed to failure. experience in the past 50 years and more shows that anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is bound to fail.

they said: when our party was founded, it consisted only of small groups of a few dozen communists. under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and after more than half a century of arduous struggle, it has developed into a party with over 30,000,000 members and the force at the core leading the 800,000,000 chinese people. though chairman mao, the wise leader of our party, has passed away, he has left his brilliant revolutionary theory for us, formulated a marxist line and marxist policies and principles for our party, pointed out the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and trained millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. so long as we march unswervingly along the road shown by chairman mao, we will certainly achieve our aim and realize the lofty ideal of communism.

in the new upsurge of studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the commanders and fighters of the peking garrison have conscientiously studied and applied the three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they pledge to fight resolutely against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with

chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. members of party committees at various levels, cadres and fighters combined their study of chairman mao's three basic principles with the study of his scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party". they exchanged what they gained in the study at political evening schools and through wall-newspapers. they expressed the determination to carry forward the glorious tradition of the people's liberation army and play an exemplary role in implementing the three basic principles.

while warmly hailing the two important decisions of the leading central organs, commanders and fighters of the peking garrison have conscientiously studied the "manifesto of the chinese people's liberation army" in which chairman mao pointed out: "all our officers and fighters must always bear in mind that we are the great people's liberation army, we are the troops led by the great communist party of china. provided we constantly observe the directives of the party, we are sure to win." they recalled how the army had won brilliant victories under the guidance of chairman mao's line, policies and principles of army building. they said: to strengthen party leadership and uphold the unity and unification of the party is an important guarantee for winning still greater victories. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's firm leadership, our army is invincible.

over the last few days many leading cadres at various levels have gone to army units under the peking garrison command and joined the cadres and fighters in singing and discussing the significance of the three revolutionary songs "the east is red", "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they said they would always bear in mind chairman mao's magnificent contributions and goodness and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, unite as one and march in step to win new victories.

the cadres and fighters of the peking garrison have all expressed the determination to maintain vigilance at all times, strengthen their preparedness against war, perform their garrison duties better and strive to make new contributions in safeguarding the party central committee, the capital of the socialist motherland and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Two Million Shanghai Industrial Workers Firmly Support Two Important Decisions by Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1976)

the workers of shanghai, who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, warmly hail and resolutely support the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they are pledging to rally very closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and respond to its call to launch a new upsurge to study the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. they are voicing their firm determination to carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they resolve to follow chairman mao's teachings, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, resolutely implement the three basic principles put forward by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", wage a resolute struggle against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end.

shanghai is the birthplace of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china founded by chairman mao. it is the place where the storm of the 'january revolution' took place during the great proletarian cultural revolution that chairman mao initiated and led. the shanghai working class has made important contributions to the cultural revolution, to the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, to the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt, and to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. each and every one of their victories is a victory for mao tsetung thought and a victory

for chairman mao's revolutionary line. the city's two million industrial workers were greatly elated and inspired when the two important decisions were issued by the leading central organs. they beat drums and gongs, enthusiastically cheering the news that the leading central organs had taken these two wise decisions. they pledged to obey all orders issued by the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng. in study groups, at discussion meetings or while listening to news on the radio, they recalled the history of the party's protracted struggle under the leadership of chairman mao against the class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the party. this has increased their boundless esteem and deep love for the great leader chairman mao. the workers said: "the two wise decisions of the leading central organs say what our working class in shanghai wants said and express the common aspirations of all the chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over. they show that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng links its heart with that of the masses of the people. the decisions make us even firmer in struggling without cease under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng against those who practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies. we will persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidate this dictatorship. we have full confidence that we will win still bigger victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

in warm response to the call of the party central committee, the shanghai workers are turning their profound proletarian feelings of boundless esteem for chairman mao into efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought. they have started a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. the workers deeply recognize that mao tsetung thought developed in the course of struggle against class enemies at home and abroad and in the struggle against right and "left" opportunist lines within the party. a deep understanding and grasp of mao tsetung thought requires that it be studied and applied in the course of struggle in close connection with the actualities of class struggle and two-line struggle. party organizations at various levels in the municipality in industry, communications and transport have worked out plans to go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" or selected certain of chairman mao's writings for study. the workers also put stress on studying chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and study

the important instructions he issued on the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and his teachings of the three basic principles. with a clear-cut stand, they pledged to struggle resolutely against all statements and actions that run counter to the three basic principles.

at the shanghai no. 1 steel plant, which the great leader chairman mao had inspected, two mass rallies with 10,000 participants each were held in the past two days. they enthusiastically hailed the two decisions of the leading central organs. the workers and cadres said: "we are workers of the steel plant which chairman mao inspected. we have profound and heartfelt love for chairman mao. we steelworkers will resolutely fight to the end against anyone who tampers with chairman mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies."

workers and cadres of the shanghai no. 5 steel plant, the shanghai machine tools plant, the clock and watch parts factory, the steam turbine plant, the no. 2 welding works, the chiangnan and hutung shipyards, the yangshupu power plant, the shanghai no. 17 cotton mill and the watch factory are conscientiously studying the marxist-leninist-mao tsetung theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as chairman mao's important instructions including the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road".

"the trees may desire calm but the wind will not subside," they said. "there are always some people in the party coming out into the open to practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies. this is an inevitable law of class struggle. but our party was founded and nurtured by chairman mao and has matured through long tests. it is by no means easy to try to crush our party. we are determined to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still better. we must resolutely defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line with a firm and clear-cut stand in the acute and complicate class struggle and two-line struggle. we must follow chairman mao's instructions, continue to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, support new emerging socialist things with enthusiasm, restrict bourgeois right, consolidate and develop the victories of the great cultural revolution and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end."

shanghai's one-million-strong workers militia, with the industrial workers as the mainbody, says that the militia is a people's armed force founded and nurtured by the great leader and teacher chairman mao. it is an important instrument for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. the militiamen stated, "we are militia fighters armed with mao tsetung thought. we will fight resolutely to the end against anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies. we shanghai workers militia will, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, rally very closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, resolutely uphold the party's unity and unification, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, and obey the party central committee in all our actions excl."

the new upsurge in study is giving impetus to industrial production. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", the shanghai workers are firmly implementing the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" which chairman mao approved, persisting in putting proletarian politics in command and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production with still greater drive. at present, the municipality is witnessing an all-round increase in metallurgy, machine building, textiles, light industry, meters and instruments, the chemical industry and other trades. daily industrial output value in the first ten days of october averaged 14.4 per cent more than that in the first ten days of last september.

PLA Air Force Activists in Theoretical Study
Act on Party Central Committee's Call

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

some 4,000 activists in theoretical study of an air force unit of the chinese people's liberation army have warmly responded to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and pledged to assiduously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and wage resolute struggles against those who act against the three basic principles -- "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they declared that they would take the lead in studying and applying invincible mao tsetung thought in struggle and always march victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

these activists as well as other commanders and fighters of the unit have been greatly educated and inspired by the decision of the leading central organs on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they said: "the two important decisions by the leading central organs comply with our wish to perpetuate the memory of chairman mao and read more works by him. these decisions show that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with us revolutionary fighters."

according to their own experience, many of them recalled chairman mao's kind attention to the training of activists in theoretical study, extolled his magnificent contributions and invincible mao tsetung thought. they remarked: "mao tsetung thought is the source of our strength and the beacon that guides us from victory to victory. to carry out chairman mao's behests and uphold his revolutionary line, we must assiduously study and apply mao tsetung thought." they pledged to live up to chairman mao's expectations, act on the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and strive to be models in study and pathbreakers in repudiating revisionism.

the great leader chairman mao once inspected this air force unit. gripped by deep sorrow over his passing, the commanders and fighters decided to turn their grief into strength and translate their profound proletarian feelings for chairman

mao into greater efforts to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. the activists in theoretical study have taken the lead. nearly two hundred such activists in an artillery regiment proposed that the regiment should launch a new upsurge in the study of chairman mao's works in accordance with his great call for "an all-party emulation in study which will show who has really learned something, and who has learned more and learned better".

conscientious study of the two important decisions by the leading central organs and the editorial "common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" has helped the activists in theoretical study understand better that they must study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle. against the background of the current class struggle and two-line struggle, they guided the cadres and fighters in conscientiously studying chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", resolutely upholding the unity and unification of the party and fighting resolutely against all statements and actions that run counter to the three above-mentioned basic principles. they organized the cadres and fighters to study chairman mao's teaching "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause" and condemn the crimes of the chieftains of opportunist lines in trying to split the party and undermine its unity and unification. the entire unit pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and implement the party's basic line better and strive for new victories.

in connection with the current class struggle and two-line struggle, the activists in theoretical study of an artillery company conscientiously studied chairman mao's expositions on classes and class struggle, restudied his important instructions during the great cultural revolution and deepened their understanding of the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party". at company-wide study sessions, they pledged to study chairman mao's works even harder and constantly improve their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism-leninism, fight resolutely against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause chairman mao had pioneered in china.

New Upsurge in Tientsin in Study of Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 18, 1976)

the people of the north china port city of tientsin have pushed the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao to a new height in response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng. they voiced their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, make still greater efforts to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, abide by the three basic principles laid down by chairman mao, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and wage a resolute struggle against all those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tamper with chairman mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies. they pledged to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao.

tientsin was a scene of jubilation on receiving the news of the decision of the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the c.p.c. central committee military commission on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". filled with emotion, people lost no time in passing the news from mouth to mouth. they voiced their enthusiastic support for the two wise decisions of the leading central organs and hailed them as another great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. workers, rural commune members, office cadres, students and other townspeople held study sessions, discussions and rallies and wrote letters and bulletins pledging their firm support for the two wise decisions of the leading central organs. they vowed to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng and obey all orders issued by the party central committee. the two decisions, they

said, are major events in the political life of the chinese people, which comply with the aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people throughout china and demonstrate that the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the entire chinese people.

the cadres and masses of tientsin are translating their immense esteem and love for chairman mao into concrete efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

in factories, shops, neighbourhood committees as well as people's communes in the city's rural areas, people are assiduously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao.

many units and individuals have revised their study plans. some party committees and branches called membership meetings and adopted decisions saying that all party members would go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" within one year.

the masses of people have adhered to the revolutionary style advocated by chairman mao of integrating theory with practice. they closely linked the study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao with the current class struggle and two-line struggle and persisted in studying and applying these works in the course of struggle. they recalled the history of struggle of the chinese communist party in the past half a century and more and repeatedly studied the theory of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's basic line and chairman mao's important instructions that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party" and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road".

the more they study the better they understand that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the powerful ideological weapon to defeat revisionism and that once marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is grasped by hundreds of millions of people, anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampers with chairman mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies and intrigues cannot escape the sanction of history, no matter how insidious and crafty they are.

at the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill which chairman mao once inspected, many workers are studying the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" over again in accordance with the needs of struggle.

in the upsurge to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, the masses of people in the city re-studied chairman mao's great teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" against the background of the current class struggle and two-line struggle and felt how keen this teaching was. they concluded that strict adherence to these three basic principles is an important guarantee for the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, persevere in chairman mao's revolutionary line, combat and prevent revisionism, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. "the three basic principles put forward by chairman mao is a scientific summing up of our party's experience in two-line struggle and the touchstone to tell sham from genuine marxism. anyone who runs counter to these three basic principles, practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies is the most ferocious enemy of the working class, and we are determined to fight him to the finish" -- this is the consensus of the workers of the tientsin no. 1 steel mill, the takang oilfield, the tientsin railway station and the tientsin no. 3 carpet factory.

similar views were expressed by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the hsinlitsun production brigade on tientsin's eastern outskirts and the wangtingti production brigade on its western outskirts which the great leader chairman mao once inspected, in ningho county affected by a strong quake on july 28 and in the hsiaochinchuan production brigade in paoti county. the peasants pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to the three basic principles.

inspired by the two decisions of the leading central organs, the people of tientsin are united, confident and in high morale. they are making constant achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

New Upsurge to Study Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and by Chairman Mao in East China County

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 18, 1976)

the cadres and people of chiangshan county in east china's chekiang province, are firmly responding to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng to carry out chairman mao's behests. they have started a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao.

they were overjoyed at hearing the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of "collected works of mao tsetung". they said that these two important decisions expressed their common aspiration. they voiced their firm determination to support the two decisions and study mao tsetung thought. they pledged to follow chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng to wage resolute struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these three basic principles.

the cadres and peasants of chiangshan county recalled how they worked to grasp marxist-leninist philosophy when chairman mao in 1963 issued the great call "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." inspired by this call, the secretary of the chinchien brigade party branch, chiang ju-wang, organized a group of party members and cadres, to study philosophy. this broke the fallacy that peasants could not study philosophy.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county party committee summed up the experience of the brigade in studying philosophy and called on the whole county to learn from it, thus pushing the study movement forward.

the cadres and peasants combined the study with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment to deepen their understanding of chairman mao's philosophic concepts.

they said that chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking helped them recognize the law of the unity of opposites as the fundamental law in the development of a thing. using this law to analyse socialist society, they came to understand more clearly that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society and became clearer on class relations and principal contradiction in socialist society. this deepened their understanding of the party's basic line. chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts helped them learn how to get beyond the appearance to the essence, to distinguish between correct and erroneous lines and to develop awareness of the universality and particularity of contradictions. they recognized that qualitatively different contradictions should be solved by qualitatively different methods. as a result, they have correctly distinguished and handled the two different types of contradictions, those between the enemy and the people and those among the people, united all the forces that could be united, and brought into play all positive factors. chairman mao's philosophic concepts also guide them in the correct handling of relations between revolution and production, and advancing both. mao tsetung thought will always be their weapon.

the standing committee of the county party committee decided that further efforts should be made to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, especially chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that the criticism of teng hsiao-ping should be deepened and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts should continue. the party committee has made detailed arrangements for the study movement and called on the whole county to launch a new study upsurge.

led by the county party committee, many local units have improved their study plans, setting aside more time for study. many cadres, apart from studying in the fixed time, are using some of their free time to study chairman mao's works. all members of the county party committee have gone down to the grass roots to read and study with other cadres and the masses, and this has stimulated the study movement. poor peasants chou ching-kuo and chou ching-yi of the aoping people's commune, though over 50, have made it a rule to go to evening

political school. they say, "chairman mao saved us poor and lower-middle peasants. all our victories have been won under his leadership and all represent victories for mao tsetung thought. we must actively respond to the call by the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end." secretary of the chinchien production brigade party branch, chiang ju-wang, recalled his meeting with the great leader chairman mao on a national day. he is conscientious in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. in the evening he studies with other commune members in the evening political school. in the day-time, he and other commune members discuss in the fields what they learn. he often studies late into the night at home.

New Upsurge in Study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in North China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 17, 1976)

the million people of various nationalities in the ordos highlands in the inner mongolian autonomous region of north china have started a new upsurge in studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao.

the people were inspired and educated by the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". the people have expressed their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, further strengthen the great revolutionary unity of all the nationalities and build the ordos highlands into a bastion for combating and preventing revisionism. workers, peasants and herdsmen in their work places are conscientiously

studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the important instructions he issued in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and his great teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". the more they study, the clearer their understanding.

members of the wushenchao animal husbandry commune, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, are enthusiastic in studying chairman mao's works. old herdsman samuden and other commune members work hard at desert control by day and study hard in the evening. he said: "if we want to defend and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, we must struggle hard against those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tamper with chairman mao's directives, and those who practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies."

study of revolutionary theory is promoting production. people in the otokand banner, which is situated deep in the desert, have done more work in desert control than in the same 1975 period. workers of various nationalities in the woolen mill in ikh chao league have redoubled their production efforts since the passing of chairman mao on september 9. they raised daily output by 60 percent. the chemical fertilizer plants in jungar banner and talde banner raised daily output by over 30 percent.

TAIWAN

Taiwan Compatriots Cherish Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

"kinsmen in mourning" is the title of an article in the september 27th issue of "chunpao", a chinese-language paper edited by chinese residing in new york that tells how the news of chairman mao's death aroused sorrow among compatriots in taiwan.

"the last time i went back to taiwan to visit my relatives, i lived in the village for 18 days," says the article signed "erhniu". "when the news of the passing away of chairman mao reached our village, my relatives and friends were struck dumb. my father said: 'is it true or not excl.' he had doubts because he is sceptical about all news reported by the 'con government' (the chiang clique).

"the very evening, my sixth grand uncle came to our house. he is nearly 80. he asked me in a serious tone: 'have you heard?' he was obviously referring to the death of chairman mao, so i nodded. he asked anxiously: 'do you think this time it's true?' again, i nodded. speechless, he lowered his head and tears coursed down his cheeks. after some time he said: 'do you know, he was so good to us peasants.' his voice grew hoarse from crying."

the hongkong "wen wei pao" on october 12 carried a letter from a taiwan compatriot named chang tzu-min. he expressed sorrow on chairman mao's death and voiced his determination to carry out chairman mao's behests and devote himself to the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland. the letter said: "many fishermen in our village (in taiwan) have received help and care from compatriots in the mainland. upon returning to taiwan, they often speak of the happiness our compatriots in the mainland enjoy under the leadership of chairman mao, of how they become masters of the country and how the people's liberation armymen helped the taiwan fishermen like brothers. now, the great leader and teacher chairman mao had left us. we compatriots in taiwan are grief-stricken and every patriotic taiwan compatriot has shed tears.

"the contrast between new and old china and between the happy life of the compatriots in the mainland and the plights of taiwan people have made us realize more profoundly that chairman mao was the great liberator of the chinese people.

chairman mao dedicated his whole life and all his energy to the chinese people and the people the world over. we, taiwan compatriots thought of you day and night and longed for the day when, under your instruction, taiwan could be liberated and reunified with the motherland and we people of taiwan, like all the other people of the motherland, could gather at tienanmen square to cheer and wish you a long, long life. now, we are determined to turn our grief into strength. nurtured by your brilliant thought, the taiwan compatriots will certainly carry out your behests, stand resolutely on the anti-imperialist and anti-chiang front, eradicate the chiang dynasty, liberate taiwan and reunify the motherland."
the letter said: "how we taiwan compatriots hate the chiang clique excl. it has imposed a rule of terror on taiwan by means of its secret agents. it is riding rough-shod over the people, doing everything evil, bullying us the people of taiwan, turning taiwan into an imperialist colony and plunging the people into a desperate plight."

in conclusion, the letter said: "we taiwan compatriots always longed for chairman mao, for liberation and the overthrow of the chiang dynasty. only then, can we taiwan compatriots become masters of the country excl. i am convinced that my compatriots on the mainland and the people's liberation army, nurtured by mao tsetung thought, will certainly be able to achieve this aim and that the day will come. long live mao tsetung thought excl."

FRONTIER GUARDS

Frontier Guards Pledge to Build North and Northwest China Border Regions into Strongholds for Combating, Preventing Revisionism

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

frontier guards in north china's inner mongolia autonomous region and northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region have pledged to rally most closely round the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, start a new upsurge in studying chairman mao's works, strengthen frontier defence, and enhance army-civilian cooperation in defence, be ever vigilant and strive to build the regions into strongholds for combating and preventing revisionism.

the frontier guards conscientiously study chairman mao's works after sentry duty and patrolling. they have expressed their determination to make a serious study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and pass the revolutionary red flag on from generation to generation.

always bearing chairman mao's instructions on frontier defence in mind, the frontier guards under the inner mongolian regional military command use their spare time to reclaim waste land, plant vegetables and raise sheep, oxen and pigs so as to reduce the burden on the people and provide their own food. they have built new vegetable hot houses to ensure their supplies in winter. before the dead of winter comes, many frontier guard companies are using every possible moment to sink wells, build wind-breaks, cut silage and graze the livestock, and are taking further measures to strengthen border defence in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

joining the people of various nationalities, the p.l.a. frontier guards in sinkiang, an anti-revisionist outpost, are earnestly studying chairman mao's works and deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. standing at the front day and night, they hold fast to their guns and are determined to make still greater contributions to defending the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered in china by chairman mao. the commanders and fighters of a frontier guard station at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains bear in mind chairman mao's teachings: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"

and "be self-reliant, work hard". they fight the elements, fight revisionism and consistently strengthen frontier defence. they have turned barren hills and valleys into orchards. they have put up wall-newspapers and special mass criticism columns and held meetings in the last few days to criticize teng hsiao-ping's crimes.

the commanders and fighters declared that they were determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, take class struggle as the key link, strengthen the building up of the frontier station and turn the border area into an iron bastion.

a heavy fall of snow covered mount muztagh ata 5,000 metres above the sea level in recent days and the temperature fell to about 10 degrees below zero centigrade, but the commanders and fighters stood sentry in higher spirits and maintained vigilance on the borders.

the frontier guards in inner mongolia and sinkiang have forged profound class solidarity with the local militiamen and herdsmen in the course of defending and building up the borders. the frontier guards and militiamen go on joint patrol duty and are prepared at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to intrude.

IRRIGATION

People in Southwest Part of Szechwan Province Expand Irrigation System

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 18, 1976)

cadres and masses in the area benefited by the tuchiangyen irrigation system reviewed the tremendous changes that have taken place since chairman mao made his inspection tour there 18 years ago.

in honour of the memory of the great leader chairman mao they have renewed conscientious study of his works and the sharp criticism of teng hsiao-ping while speeding up construction work on the expanded irrigation system.

the people of the area have said that they will always remember chairman mao's visit to the ancient irrigation system on march 21, 1958. chairman mao inspected thoroughly the projects at the head of

the canal, visited the nearby agricultural cooperative where he talked with local cadres and masses to make investigation and gave important instructions on the reconstruction of the irrigation system in general and on changing the course of sections of the canal in particular. in the eighteen years, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, local people acted upon chairman mao's instructions, renovated the projects at the head of the canal and reconstructed the ancient canals through hard work and in self-reliance. they expanded the tuchiangyen irrigation system to irrigate some 530,000 hectares in 27 counties and cities as against the original 260,000 irrigated hectares in 12 counties and cities. farm production has increased greatly with this expansion.

group after group of workers, peasants and office cadres of kuanhsien county where the head of the canal system is located, went to fulungkuan and other places chairman mao had visited during his inspection tour pay homage to his memory. some vividly recalled scenes of chairman mao's visit and all praised his tremendous contributions and sharply criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

kuanghan county is an advanced unit in learning from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture. its average per hectare yield has been more than 7.5 tons every year since 1970. at a recent meeting of local cadres, the participants expressed the determination to carry on the thorough-going proletarian revolutionary spirit nurtured by chairman mao, take class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution and promote production and do a better job in water conservancy and farmland capital construction.

the cadres and commune peasants in central and northern szechwan have been building auxiliary canals as part of the tuchiangyen irrigation system. the waters of tuchiangyen on the western szechwan plain were for centuries cut off from the rest of the province by the lungchuan mountain range. the rolling land area in central and northern szechwan, which were known as being "arid nine years out of ten, with water as expensive as oil", did not benefit from this system in its original form.

since 1970 the cadres and commune peasants in the counties of chienyang, jenshou, chungchiang and santai have worked to plan and cut a tunnel through the mountain range, built the trunk canal and a number of reservoirs, thus bringing the waters of the tuchiangyen irrigation system to the

rolling land area of central and northern szechwan. these places are now engaged in building supplementary projects.

peasant workers at the construction sites are translating their grief over chairman mao's death into strength by braving the many difficulties and boldly undertaking arduous jobs. a girls' tunnelling team at the worksite of the sancha reservoir in chienyang county took on the job of digging a tunnel that was a key project in diverting water from the tuchiangyen irrigation system. the average age of the team members is 20 and all are from poor and lower-middle peasant families. they said: "we women owe our emancipation today to chairman mao." they set a peak record in per-shift tunnelling in the whole work zone. they drove the tunnel through the mountain ahead of schedule, making a special last effort to complete it a few hours before the memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao was held on september 18.

FARM MACHINE INDUSTRY

Farm Machinery Industry Expands in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 17, 1976)

the kiangsu province, located at the yangtze river delta, is producing 80 per cent of the farm machinery it needs. the provincial farm machinery industry turns out a small surplus for supply to other parts of the country and for export abroad. its total output value in 1975 was nine times that of 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the last ten years, the total horsepower provided to agriculture by the industry was more than six times that before the cultural revolution.

this expansion has greatly speeded up the province's farm mechanization. now every production brigade there has three and more walking tractors, and the area under power- or engine-driven irrigation and drainage has greatly increased. the number of rice transplanters, combine harvesters, ditch-diggers and other farm machines are gradually growing. the tractor-ploughed area accounts for half of the total cultivation area, and that under

power- or engine-driven irrigation and drainage accounts for over 70 per cent. threshing, plant protection and grain-processing are basically mechanized or partly mechanized.

the fundamental reason for the rapid expansion of the farm machinery industry is that the province has acted according to chairman mao's instructions on industrial development and farm mechanization.

back in the period of agricultural co-operation, chairman mao pointed out that in the circumstances of our country, "co-operation must precede the use of big machinery." after the establishment of the people's communes, he pointed out: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."

in the past decade since the cultural revolution, seven prefectures in the province have built tractor, diesel engine and farm machinery spare parts plants, which provide a great number of farm machines, parts and accessories. over 60 counties have set up their own plants to make and repair farm machines.

the present total output of walking tractors is 48 times that for 1965 and diesel engines 18 times. output of gasoline engines, motor boats, sprayers and pumps has greatly increased.

large machines, which are supplied by the state enterprises, are supplemented by countless medium and small farm implements produced by the provincial factories. in order to bring all potentialities of local industry to support agriculture, various trades and factories in the province, including metallurgical, fuel, machinery and light industries, communications and capital constructions, were organized to help in the production of farm machines. a case in point is the chingchiang tractor plant, built during the fourth five-year plan. over ten trades in 200 factories cooperated to produce for this plant 189 pieces of machinery, 695 pieces of non-standard equipment and 6,000 sets of fixtures and dies. over 150 factories in the province were also assigned to turn out 86 kinds of spare parts for diesel engines and walking tractors, thus making mass production of these two products possible. prefectures, counties, communes and production brigades, have all undertaken farm machinery production. province-made equipment of the farm machinery plants constitutes 70 per cent of the total, and in some of the plants over 90 per cent. most of the equipment in the under county level repair and manufacture plants was made locally. in the last ten years, while the funds turned over to the state were nine times the state

investment during this period, productivity was raised and costs were lowered.

natural and farm conditions differ considerably between the southern and northern parts of kiangsu province. three crops of rice are grown a year in the river-crisscrossed areas in the south, while dry crops are planted on most of the plains in the north. some coastal areas grow cotton and rolling land grows maize, sorghum and millet. the farm machinery industrial departments in the province produce farm machines of varied kinds which are suited to these conditions and meet local needs. the production of farm machinery and tools is also planned to take into consideration intensive farming and major renovations in farm work.

every year, the farm machinery-making departments send staff members to investigate agricultural needs in the rural areas. this study then determines the design and manufacture of new types of farm machines and the renovation of the old ones. scientific research units and industrial enterprises have designed various specifications of 4, 12 and 25 horsepower tractors and harvesters to cope with the labour power-deficiency in the wake of switching over to double cropping from single cropping in southern kiangsu. as a result, the level of mechanization in sowing, field management, harvesting and threshing has been constantly raised. agro-technical research units and farm machinery colleges work in close coordination and give all-out support to developing the farm machinery industry. in cooperation with workers and peasants, the nanking mechanization research institute and the agronomy institute in soochow prefecture turned out many cultivators to cut labour intensity. under the leadership of the party organizations, research units and colleges run technical schools and short-term courses to train tractor drivers, machine operators and electricians to keep in pace with the development of farm mechanization in the province.

the growth of farm mechanization has boosted the development of farm production. in the past ten years, the province has turned 660,000 hectares of two-crop farmland into three-crop fields and 530,000 hectares of dry land into paddy fields. it has also improved hundreds of thousands of hectares of alkaline soil. nearly half of the total farmland has now been changed into fields giving stable and high yields regardless of drought and waterlogging. the provincial grain output in 1975 increased by 140 per cent over 1965, and the collective economy has been gradually strengthening and the living standards of the commune members has kept rising.

the development of agriculture in turn gave a push to the farm machinery industry. 80 per cent of farm machines and tools in the province are owned by the collective. take soochow prefecture as an example: ten years ago before the great proletarian cultural revolution, collectively owned farm machines accounted for 61 per cent of the prefecture's total, but now stands at 94 per cent. the constant increase in purchasing power provides a bright prospect for the further development of the farm machinery industry.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPPING

Vigorous Development of China's Ocean Going Shipping

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

china has quickly developed its ocean shipping. chinese maritime vessels, with domestic-built ships as the backbone, visit 339 ports in 90 countries.

these vessels include ships for general cargoes, bulk cargoes and minerals, oil tankers and passenger ships. they handled 71 per cent of total foreign trade commodities in 1975, as against 12.3 per cent in 1965:

china is a developing socialist country and its merchant marine concentrates on export cargoes and material earmarked for foreign aid. the fleet has made contribution in this way, helping china's socialist revolution and construction, promoting the chinese people's friendship with foreign countries and supporting people's revolutionary movements in various countries.

the tanzania-zambia railway is a symbol of the friendship among the peoples of tanzania, zambia and china. starting from 1969, chinese vessels sailed through the waters of the pacific and the indian oceans and braved storms to carry large quantities of construction machinery and materials and transport vehicles to africa to help ensure pre-schedule completion of the project.

the red cross society of china has sent most of its relief materials to friendly third world countries afflicted by natural disasters in recent years through this fleet.

the swift expansion of china's ocean shipping over the past decade is the result of an even faster expansion of its ship building industry.

after the founding of new china, chairman mao paid great attention to the development of china's ship-building industry. he inspected a number of shipyards and issued the call to "build 'railways' on the sea". this gave the ship-building workers tremendous inspiration. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi pushed a revisionist line claiming "to build a ship is not as good as buying one and buying one is not as good as chartering one". this seriously hampered the development of the industry. during the cultural revolution, the ship builders criticized this revisionist line of worship for things foreign and national capitulationism. they carried out chairman mao's principle "independence and self-reliance" and launched a hightide in building ships. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and overcame many difficulties by bringing their own ingenuity into full play, starting with indigenous methods and making equipment themselves. over the past decade or so, china has designed and built with domestic materials and equipment various types of ships ranging from ocean-going freighters of the 10,000-ton class, oil tankers, large passenger ships, dredging ships, hoisting vessels, ice-breakers, oil exploration and ocean investigation vessels. annual production of steel-hull vessels is 6.5 times the tonnage of ships built in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. this equals all the ships of all types built in nearly one century up to 1949, the year of china's liberation.

with china's ocean shipping capacity increased, nearly 10,000 technical personnel have been trained over the past three years by running "july 21" workers universities and short courses on ships and on shore. ship's crews boldly broke with conventions and undertake to repair their ships themselves. they have introduced many technical innovations to adapt vessels for the use of heavy diesel oil as fuel. this ensures safe voyage and cuts the fuel bill.

from the beginning of 1972 to the first half of 1975 china built more than 40 deep-water berths for ships of the 10,000-ton class. auxiliary projects like railway lines, roads, refuelling and water supply facilities, tele-communications and power supply installations, warehouses, depots and dry docks. these have provided favourable conditions for the continued expansion of china's maritime industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Gratifying Achievements Scored by Arab Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

in the excellent situation of the united, anti-hegemonist struggle of the third world countries, many arab countries have won brilliant victories in the struggle for defending state independence and national resources, and against imperialism, zionism and hegemonism. more and more arab countries have scored gratifying achievements in developing their national economy in line with the principle of independence and self-reliance and according to their own characteristics, conditions and needs.

experiences show that the principle of independence and self-reliance is fundamental for developing countries to develop their national economy. emerging from protracted, brutal exploitation and plunder by imperialists, the developing countries ardently desired to throw off the yoke of colonialist economy and develop their national economy after independence. nevertheless, owing to the weak foundations of their economies, they had to start from scratch at the time of independence. thanks to the principle of independence and self-reliance, some arab countries have got rid of superpower manipulation and control step by step. in the industrial construction, many arab countries make full use of their rich national resources to meet their domestic needs and serve their economic development. in oil industry, for instance, algeria, iraq, kuwait, the united arab emirates and other arab countries built their first national oil refineries while gradually taking back state sovereignty over oil from foreign monopolies. some arab countries have achieved self-sufficiency in oil products and are increasing their export. cotton provides another example. egypt, sudan and syria are rich producers of high quality cotton but they had to import cotton cloth in the past due to imperialist plunder. this abnormal situation has been changed since they founded their national textile industries.

in building up their industries, many arab countries lay emphasis on the development of small

and medium-sized enterprises, giving play to the superiority of smaller scale, smaller investments and quick effect. at the same time, they attach special importance to the development of those industries which can promote agricultural development. efforts are also made to train national cadres and scientific and technical personnel to run well the national enterprises.

perseverance in the principle of independence and self-reliance by the developing countries in their effort to master their own destiny, effectively rid themselves of poverty and backwardness, consolidate political independence and hence shake off superpower control and plunder constitutes an important component part of the anti-hegemonist struggle in the economic field. it will be conducive to the smashing of the old inequitable international economic order and to the establishment of a new fair one.

the experience of the arab countries also shows that in collecting construction capital, they must follow the same principle and guard against the superpowers, particularly that superpower which styles itself as the "natural ally" of the developing countries and practises control and plunder under the signboard of "aid". there is reason to be vigilant. for brezhnev's "money-earning art" seeks profits from the developing countries. skachkov, chairman of the soviet state committee for foreign economic relations, wrote bluntly in "pravda" that "soviet economic assistance is no charity", and that "to pay for the economic and technical assistance given by soviet institutions, developing countries provide our country with important and necessary commodities, such as pure non-ferrous metal ores, oil, natural gas, long-fibre cotton, natural rubber, leather, edible oils, cacao beans, cotton cloth, clothes, knitwear, boots, furniture, rice, tea, coffee, tropical fruit and other daily necessities". he said, "the foreign exchange earnings from the developing countries' loan repayments are increasing year after year and this has contributed favourably to the international balance of payments of the soviet union." he also said, "relying on these will increase the possibility of meeting the needs of the soviet national economy." what a blatant statement excl. the people of developing countries will surely be benefited by the statement of this soviet boss in charge of "aid for foreign countries".

it is clear that the so-called "aid" by soviet social-imperialism is aimed at dominating and enslaving those countries which receive such

"aid". the egyptian people angrily pointed out that the soviet union tries to "colonize other nations in the name of friendship". an arab state leader put it well: "the people throughout the country should rely on their own efforts to develop the national economy. this is a truth we should understand. this is the only way to safeguard our independence. our slogan is self-reliance."

with the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field carrying on in a deep-going way and with the help of positive and negative lessons, more and more developing countries will surely make greater achievements on the road of developing the national economy in the spirit of independence and self-reliance.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

austrian professor karl rinner and mrs. rinner left here yesterday to visit other parts of china and conduct academic exchange before going home.

professor and mrs. rinner arrived in peking by plane on october 13 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of surveying and cartography. while in peking, they were met and feted by lu tu, acting president of the chinese society of surveying and cartography, and liu ming-hua, council member of the society.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh-China Friendship Society Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Dacca- Oct. 17, 1976)

more than 400 people here yesterday afternoon warmly celebrated the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china at a meeting sponsored by the bangladesh-china friendship society.

in his speech at the meeting, the society president, mirza ghulam hafiz, said that chairman mao personally founded the people's republic of china. the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao have made great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in international affairs.

he said, "the great achievements of china have set a good example to the third world. the chinese people have made brilliant contributions to the people of the third world and the oppressed people throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and expansionism." hafiz said that chairman mao has passed away but he will live forever in the hearts of the oppressed people the world over and mao tsetung thought will always inspire the people of the whole world to advance.

representatives of various circles also spoke at the meeting. they paid high tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung for his outstanding contributions to the chinese people, the oppressed people and nations in asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world. they enthusiastically praised the growing friendship between the peoples of bangladesh and china. they said that the bangladesh people will completely unite with the chinese people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

at the end of the meeting, all the participants shouted: "long live the friendship between the bangladesh and the chinese people excl." "down with imperialism, social-imperialism and expansionism excl."

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and other foreign embassies here also attended the meeting which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity between the peoples of bangladesh and china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Weightlifting Team Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 17, 1976)

the visiting british weightlifting team left here for shanghai by train at noon today after concluding its friendly visit to nanking.

the british team arrived here from peking on the afternoon of october 14 the guests were given a warm welcoming banquet the same evening by the kiangsu provincial weightlifting association.

the chinese weightlifting team and the guest team held their first friendly competition in china to the welcome of 15,000 spectators at the nanking wutaishan indoor stadium on the afternoon and the evening of october 16. the chinese and the british sportsmen were constantly accorded warm applause for the friendship and the brave, stubborn fighting spirit they displayed.

four sportsmen of the chinese team broke nine national records and junior national records.

chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and liu ching, leading member of the kiangsu branch of the all-china sports federation, met wally holland, leader of the british weightlifting team, before the competition started. then they saw the competition together.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

ma yi, chairman of the chinese group to the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building of china, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by szili geza, chairman of the hungarian group to the hungary-china commission for scientific and technical cooperation and deputy minister of the ministry of heavy industry.

hungarian ambassador to china ribanszki robert was present.

vice-minister ma yi and deputy minister szili geza both proposed toasts to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and hungarian people and the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation arrived here by air this morning to attend the 15th meeting of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation. it was greeted at the airport by vice-minister ma yi and the hungarian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Leaves Tehran for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, Oct. 16, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the united nations general assembly and minister of foreign affairs, arrived here yesterday on his way home and left for peking this evening.

welcoming him and seeing him off at the airport were ziaeddin shademan, iranian parliamentary assistant to the prime minister and minister of state, and aboul hassan bakhtiar, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching was also present.

iranian acting foreign minister nassir assar gave a luncheon today in honour of the chinese foreign minister.

during his stopover in rome yesterday, chiao kuan-hua met with president of the italian senate amintore fanfani. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 17, 1976)

the italian government delegation led by luigi michele galli, under-secretary of the italian ministry of foreign trade, left here for home today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chao cho-yun, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

the italian guests arrived in kwangchow from peking by plane on october 15. chao cho-yun hosted a banquet to welcome them. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan attended.

while in kwangchow, the italian guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement run by comrade mao tsetung in the 1920s and china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair. they attended a reception marking the opening of the fair, saw theatrical performances and went sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Environment Protection and Hydraulic-Pneumatic Industrial Techniques Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition closed at the peking exhibition centre today.

during its two-week display, the exhibition drew more than 100,000 visitors. it was appreciated by people of various walks of life and technical personnel in the capital.

while the exhibition was on view, the japanese friends of the exhibition group held talks with chinese import and export corporations and discussed technical matters with chinese technicians. they also visited factories, people's communes, a school and a hospital and saw historical sites in peking.

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception on the 16th and the japanese exhibition group, a reciprocal reception today for the occasion.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and feted the japanese socialist party activists' visiting group led by yuji soga.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

since its arrival here on october 5 as guests of the china-japan friendship association, the visiting group has toured taching, harbin, changchun and kirin. it will soon leave to visit southern china before returning home.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Youth Football Team Leaves for Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

a chinese youth football team led by li jui-hsi left peking by air today on a friendly visit to nepal.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea and Mrs. Somare Leave Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 17, 1976)

prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare, mrs. somare and their party wound up their official visit to china and left here by special plane this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the foreign ministry; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; liu chi-fa and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; and two thousand local people.

the paiyun airport flew the national flags of china and papua new guinea. as prime minister somare and the other distinguished guests waved farewell to the crowd, people waved bouquets and colourful streamers and brightly-dressed youngsters danced to gay music to warmly congratulate prime minister somare on his successful visit to china and greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and papua new guinea and the new development of the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

this morning, prime minister and mrs. somare and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by minister sha feng and vice-chairman chiao lin-yi, visited rural irrigation projects powered by small hydro-electric stations in tsunghua county. prime minister somare joined the masses in manual labour.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Petroleum Technical Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

the petroleum technical delegation from nigeria led by f.r.a. marinho, director of the oil resources department, left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, met the nigerian guests yesterday and had a friendly conversation with them. the guests, after their arrival in china, visited the peking general petro-chemical works and the taching oilfield and viewed places of historical interest.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Basketball Association Gives Reception for Pakistan Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the pakistan basketball team led by a.w. qureshi.

present at the reception were mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and chinese basketballers. amin jan naim, first secretary of the pakistan embassy in peking was present.

hosts and guests had a warm and friendly conversation at the reception.

the pakistan basketball team arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Leader of Somali Health Delegation Gives Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

musa rabilleh god, leader of the visiting somali health delegation and minister of health, and his wife gave a return banquet at the somali embassy here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were liu hsiang-ping, minister, and chiang hui-lien, vice-minister, of public health, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned and medical workers.

present were mrs. kahin, wife of the somali ambassador to china, and mohamed musse hersi, counsellor of the somali embassy, and members of the somali delegation.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Somali Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the somali health delegation led by musa rabilleh god, minister of health.

mohamed musse hersi, counsellor of the somali embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present also were liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister, and chiang hui-lien, vice-minister, of public health; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: Soviet Merchant Marine Is Instrument of Economic Expansion, Armed Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

the chief of the soviet merchant marine ministry was taken to task at an international shipping conference held recently in london. some countries accused the soviet union of disturbing the world seaborne trade, others attacked it for using merchant marine to serve its political and military purposes. long before this, the newspapers of many countries had already widely exposed the rapid maritime expansion of the soviet union in recent years.

while upgrading its naval capabilities, the soviet union has built a large merchant marine in the last decade. according to british statistics, the soviet merchant fleet has increased its total tonnage from five million tons in 1960 to 19 million tons in 1975, jumping from the 12th to the 6th place in the world. last year the soviet union owned more than 7,000 merchant ships, and its ocean-going freighters now carry more cargo than the merchant fleet of any other country.

why has the soviet merchant marine been expanded at such a fast speed? the answer may well be found in a new book written by s.g. gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the soviet navy, entitled "the maritime power of the state", the book says "shipping forms an important part in the maritime power of a state" and transport ships are "important reserves of the navy". accordingly the soviet merchant fleet is extolled in the book as "an important economic means" which has "contributed greatly every year to the balance of the country's foreign exchanges."

these remarks by the soviet naval commander-in-chief clearly reveal the soviet practice of using merchant marine as an instrument in the rivalry for world hegemony. this could also be corroborated by facts.

salient feature of soviet social-imperialism is its fierce competition in the world seaborne trade. the fast growing soviet merchant marine now operates through 17 shipping companies under the administrations for the northwest, the south and the far east. to be more competitive, it has cut its freight charges by 30 to 40 per cent, so that it now carries cargoes to atlantic and pacific countries, to asia, africa and latin america,

doing many of the trade traditionally handled by western shipping companies. by expanding their shipping operations abroad, the soviet state monopolists fetch enormous profits from the third world countries and deal a heavy blow to the shipping companies of britain, west germany, greece, japan and the united states.

the eagerness of the soviet union to edge out and displace the western shipping countries testifies to the rapacity and unrestrainable desire of that late-comer to the imperialist marine feast. it reveals, at the same time, the anxiety of the soviet paper tiger to obtain more foreign exchange through its merchant marine to ease its economic troubles and trim its huge trade deficits resulting from its imports of grain and technical equipment from the west.

under the guise of commercial shipping, the soviet merchant fleet takes up special missions outside the scope of naval activities, manoeuvring to penetrate, intervene and spy everywhere. way back in the early sixties when the southeastern asian countries began to fight against the monopoly of international shipping by the west, the soviet union sailed many of its merchant ships to southeast asia and set up shipping companies in a number of countries in the area in the name of "aid". later, allegedly for the convenience of cargo-handling, ship-docking and book-keeping, it tried in every way to acquire rights over southeastern asian ports, to build wharves and dockyards, and set up banks there. with all these as a cover, it dispatches spies everywhere to collect information and engage in subversive and disruptive activies.

in recent years, the soviet union has stretched its talons to the oil producing countries in the near and middle east and in africa which demand independent shipping. again in the name of "aid", it built harbours for them, sold them ships and trained their crews, but actually it seeks to gain control, step by step, of their oil supply lines to west europe, japan and the united states. last year it approached portugal for the construction of a harbour in its madeira islands to refuel soviet merchant ships. this, western papers have noted, marks the first step in the soviet endeavour to gain control of the strategic waterway from the mediterranean to the atlantic.

soviet merchantmen now frequent more than 1,000 ports of more than 100 countries, with their officers and crew interchangeable with those of naval ships. they undertake to collect intelligence in peacetime, which can be converted to military use if necessary.

the u.s. magazine "newsweek" says that soviet "tankers can be counted automatically as military supply ships; many of the newer soviet freighters are 'long-hatch' cargo ships that can carry aircraft, tanks and heavy goods of war." in its recent criminal intervention in angola, the soviet union used its freighters for the transport of most of its weapons supply. some soviet passenger ships are each capable of carrying nearly 30,000 men, to become an important logistic support in wartime.

facts have proved that the fast growing soviet merchant marine is a major instrument for soviet economic expansion, political penetration and espionage abroad. it constitutes part of the reserves of the soviet navy. expansion of shipping service is one of the soviet ways to expand its military setup for the rivalry of maritime hegemony, for the realization of the soviet global strategy of world domination.

what merits attention is the fact that most of the soviet civil vessels in operation are imported from the west and the east european countries. in the five years from 1971 to 1975, the soviet union spent 2,800 million rubles for the purchase of 990 ships from abroad together with quantities of shipping equipment. it bought merchant ships and fishing vessels from japan, britain, west germany, sweden, the netherlands, denmark, france, italy and other western countries as well as from east germany, poland and other east european countries. it bought heavily from abroad because it wants to concentrate on building military vessels by tapping its own shipbuilding resources to the maximum extent. in only a short decade, it has expanded its navy into one boasting more than 1,700 ships, strong enough to change its strategy from inshore defence to deep-sea attack.

to squeeze western shipping industry by means of ships bought from the west, to order civil vessels from western shipbuilders for the concentration of its own resources on the building of military ships and submarines so as to threaten the sea lanes vital to the west, and further to gain control of the seas and dominate the world as a whole -- these are exactly what the soviet union has been doing in its "economic cooperation" with other countries and in its endeavour at the "materialization of detente". this should serve as a bucket of icy water dashed in the eager faces of those westerners who seek to ease the economic crisis of the west and check the feverish soviet expansion by means of "economic cooperation".

the maritime expansion of the new tzars for the domination of the seas has aroused ever fiercer boycott

and resistance everywhere. the nine european economic community member states have recently discussed measures against the soviet expansion. japan has also expressed its desire to line up with a dozen other maritime countries against soviet shippers. in the third world, many countries are developing their own shipping industry and taking steps to contain soviet penetration.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Tsars' Missile Diplomacy

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

the soviet government was reported to have lodged a protest with the norwegian government against the seismic research in the disputed waters of the barents sea carried out by a norwegian scientific research ship last summer.

at the united nations sea law conferences, it may be recalled, the soviet revisionists have all along insisted on "the freedom of scientific research", not only on the high seas, but even in the territorial waters of other countries. but now they denied norway the right to conduct scientific research in that "disputed" waters of the barents sea.

as a matter of fact, the new tsars did not confine themselves to protests. as devout worshippers of armed power, they had long flaunted their missiles for this purpose.

the waters disputed by the soviet union and norway are located between norway's spitsbergen islands in the arctic and north cape of norway, close to murmansk, the base of the soviet northern fleet. they are strategically situated connecting the barents sea with the atlantic. the old tsars had always taken them as important passage for a flank movement to encircle europe.

in addition, the waters around the spitsbergen and the continental shelf of the barents sea are believed to contain rich deposits of oil, natural gas and minerals and therefore possess enormous economic potential.

with their expansionist ambitions far exceeding those of their predecessors, the new tsars in the kremlin cannot hide their greed for the juicy

piece of meat and are now out to put them into effect in this area.

with a view to gaining control over this strategic approaches to the atlantic for their northern fleet and laying their hands on the undersea riches there, the kremlin bosses in recent years have pressed norway to recognize the soviet union's "special rights" over the spitsbergen and to share with them the sovereignty over the islands.

on the question of delineation of the continental shelf of the barents sea, moscow has invoked the "special circumstance" clause of the international convention on continental shelves to force norway to accept the "sector principle". this principle amounts to apportioning control over sea areas by drawing a straight dividing line from the north pole to the point where the two countries' mainland territories meet on the coast. if the kremlin had its way, it will gain 60,000 more square miles of sea between the spitsbergen and north cape -- a greater portion of the barents sea.

when this unjustified demand was rejected by the norwegian government, the new tsars fell back on their customary power diplomacy and staged one "show of force" after another in the area.

shortly before the two governments began their negotiations on the delineation of the barents continental shelf, the kremlin conducted its first round of rocket tests in the barents sea in september, 1975 and the target area was right in the disputed waters. the purpose of this test, unprecedented in both time and place, is unmistakable. upi then pointed out that "the soviet union should be flexing muscles" and that the rocket test was "an unprecedented act of political pressure against neighbouring norway". the norwegian newspaper "dagbladet" pointed out that this represented a "show of force" by the soviet union on the eve of the norwegian-soviet negotiations.

last june, the soviet union and norway held another round of negotiations which ended without any result. that was again followed by the display of moscow's positions of strength policy. in the middle of last june the new tsars held a "northern" military exercise to the north of leningrad with the spearhead directed at the northern european countries. from last july to august they conducted their second round of rocket tests in the barents sea and the target area remained in the disputed waters. the norwegian press pointed out penetratingly that the soviet union has been trying "to resort to missile diplomacy to influence norway" and

"to show that it has a dominant position over the waters involved in norway-soviet union negotiations".

from september 16 to 30 the soviet union conducted its third round of rocket tests in the same area. it was apparently another blackmail against norway because the soviet union and norway were to begin talks on october 12 on the proposed establishment by norway of a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone at the beginning of next year.

during the past year, the soviet union conducted one round of rocket tests after another in an attempt to gain its dominant position over this disputed area. during the tests the barents sea was closed to all but soviet vessels each time for two weeks or over a month. the superpower of the soviet union thinks that it can do whatever it likes because it possesses certain missiles. the new tsars are allowed to launch missiles and small countries such as norway are forbidden even to carry out a common scientific research.

all this shows that apart from the "gunboat diplomacy" soviet social-imperialism has had recourse to another weapon -- the "missile diplomacy". but this kind of "diplomacy" is equally doomed to failure.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Surinamese Prime Minister Watches Chinese Acrobatic Show

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Oct. 17, 1976)

prime minister henck arron and his wife watched a performance by china's nanking acrobatic troupe at the national sports hall here yesterday evening.

accompanied by tang chih, head of the troupe, prime minister arron and his wife watched with great interest 17 items of the final show by the troupe and praised its excellent performance. they warmly shook hands with the artistes and took photos with them after the show.

at noon yesterday, tang chih gave a farewell luncheon here. surinamese president johan ferrier, prime minister arron and his wife, speaker of parliament emile wyntuin, other high ranking officials and more than 100 friends from various circles as well as chinese residents were present

at the luncheon. speeches were made by president ferrier, prime minister arron and head of the troupe tang chih on the occasion which was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship.

the troupe had given eight performances to a total of more than 10,000 spectators since its arrival in surinam on october 7. the various items which display the fine traditional national art of china and the revolutionary outlook of the people of new china were warmly received by the surinamese people. the troupe also had sight-seeing tours of paramaribo and new amsterdam.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Exhibition Opens in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Oct. 16, 1976)

an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened ceremoniously here yesterday afternoon.

ellis clarke, president of trinidad and tobago, and mrs. clarke attended the ceremony. mrs. clarke cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

among the 400 and more guests present were george chambers, minister of industry and commerce and minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries; errol mahabir, minister in the ministry of finance and minister of petroleum and mines; shivaprasad, mayor of port of spain; eustace seignoret, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs; and other high ranking government officials. also present were members of diplomatic corps and representatives of overseas chinese in trinidad and tobago.

president clarke and his wife were shown round the exhibition by wang chan-yuan, chinese ambassador to trinidad and tobago, and tsao wen-pin, head of the exhibition delegation. the president warmly praised the exhibition and wished it a success.

visitors showed a keen interest in the exhibits and had a high opinion of what has been achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao since the founding of new china.

a reception followed. minister george chambers, in a speech at the function, congratulated the chinese people on their progress along the road of development. recalling that the two visits paid to china by trinidad and tobago prime minister eric williams had promoted friendly relations between the two countries, he described the exhibition as another positive step in strengthening their bonds of friendship. he said: "the people's republic of china and trinidad and tobago, though different in history and size, have both suffered from the exploitation of our resources in the interests of other peoples, and we both have the common objective of national control of our own resources, while preserving and developing what is best in our national heritage."

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan pointed out that both china and trinidad and tobago belong to the third world. he said: in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and big power hegemonism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. he expressed the belief that through this exhibition, the understanding and friendship between the two peoples will be further enhanced.

the exhibition, the first of its kind held by china in trinidad and tobago, will last two weeks. more than 2,500 articles are on display and in three sections: agriculture, light and textile industry, and heavy industry.

before the ceremony, ministers george chambers and errol mahabir received leaders of the chinese exhibition delegation and had cordial talks with them.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china and minister of foreign affairs, returned to peking by air this morning after attending the 31st session of the united nations general assembly.

he was met at the airport by vice-premier ku mu and vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung and ho ying.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Ends Visit to United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1976)

the chinese volleyball delegation has concluded its visit to the united states and will leave honolulu for home today, according to a report from honolulu.

the delegation arrived in the hawaiian capital on october 14. governor george k. ariyoshi greeted the chinese visitors at the airport on behalf of the hawaiian government and people.

the chinese men and women players held separate matches with their hawaiian colleagues on the evening of october 15. as a manifestation of friendship, both the men and the women teams gave mixed exhibition in their third matches. 1,500 spectators warmly applauded the chinese and american players for their fine skill and for the friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1976)

ildegar perez-segnini, advisor to the minister of state for planning of venezuela, and leonardo ferrer, member of the chamber of deputies, left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of their visit to china.

while in peking, the venezuelan guests were met by hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, who had a friendly talk with them. kung hsiao, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, gave a banquet in their honour. the venezuelan guests visited kwangchow and shanghai before arriving in peking.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Premier of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 17, 1976)

ali nasser mohamed, premier of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador to his country tsui chien here on october 15. they had a friendly talk, during which the premier expressed once again his deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to YAR Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 17, 1976)

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to the yemen arab republic li kuang gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the yemen arab republic.

attending the reception were hussein abdulla al magdami, secretary general of the committee for administrative and financial recovery, mohammed salem basandu, minister of state, political advisor to the chairman and acting minister of foreign affairs, muhsin al-yusufi, minister of the interior, and other high-ranking officials and officers, as well as public figures and friendly personages.

li kuang and basandu made speeches at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they recalled that china and the y.a.r. have supported and assisted each other in the past twenty years and that the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries is praiseworthy. they also wished that the friendship could develop day by day.

many yemeni friends expressed at the reception once again their immense grief and deep condolences on the death of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the oppressed nations and oppressed people all over the world. yemeni friends who had visited china or worked in china paid tribute to chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the world revolution.

china and yemen established diplomatic relations on september 24, 1956.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 29, 1976 No. 6209

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* NATIONAL *
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LU HSÜN ANNIVERSARY

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Learn From Lu Hsün, Fight On To the End

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

"learn from lu hsun, fight on to the end" is the title of today's "people's daily" editorial. full text follows:

the chinese people who are victoriously marching forward under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line today solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun, the great standard-bearer of the cultural revolution.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung gave a very high evaluation of lu hsun, saying: "(boldface begins) the chief commander of china's cultural revolution, he was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary (boldface ends)." lu hsun's life was one of continuing the revolution, one of "fighting on to the end". he cherished a warm love for the communist party of china and for the great leader chairman mao. his brilliant thought and revolutionary practice are a striking manifestation of the thorough-going revolutionary character and qualities of a proletarian revolutionary. "fierce-browed, i coolly defy a thousand fingers,

head-bowed, like a willing ox i serve the children" -- lu hsun was loyal to the people, bending his body to the task until his dying day. he utterly hated the enemy and resolutely fought against him. always "identifying with the life of the revolution", lu hsun kept making progress and opposed retrogression, encouraged the growth of new things and rejected and pounded the old ones. he had high consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines. he never ceased fighting for the liberation of the chinese people and in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line until he breathed his last. lu hsun studied marxism diligently, summed up lessons from facts seriously, "dissected" himself strictly and remoulded his subjective world consciously, thus turning himself from a revolutionary democrat into a great communist fighter. "(boldface begins) representing the great majority of the nation, lu hsun breached and stormed the enemy citadel; on the cultural front he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without parallel in our history (boldface ends)."

chairman mao time and again instructed us to inherit and carry forward lu hsun's revolutionary spirit. he taught us to "read some works of lu hsun" in the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. lu hsun's writings voice the aspirations of the masses, sum up their rich experience of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and they are imbued with a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. showing a good grasp of dialectical and historical materialism, the works of lu hsun's later years sparkle with brilliance of marxism. by studying lu hsun's works, we can deepen our understanding of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, heighten our consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle, learn valuable fighting experience and combat skills. following chairman mao's teachings, we should "read some works of lu hsun", learn from and carry forward lu hsun's revolutionary spirit in close connection with present-day class struggle and two-line struggle, wage protracted struggles against class enemies and revisionism, and always fight on to the end.

in stormy and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle, lu hsun constantly paid attention to "distinguishing clearly between the two camps" and made a clear demarcation between enemy and friend. he used the sharp scalpel of marxism at enemies of all descriptions, at "maggots" that had sneaked into the revolutionary camp, tore off their masks and exposed their true nature. as to those sham marxist swindlers who "pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution", lu hsun hated and despised them in particular. he mercilessly laid bare their true features of practising opportunism in the way as "foxes hoist a great banner to pose as tigers", and penetratingly exposed their "ganging up together and working hand in glove", hitting hard at others "to show their 'correctness'", "speaking high sounding words in the daytime while playing the tricks of creating dissension, instigating and splitting at night", and "fawning upon" the enemies or "disarming others on 'their' behalf"; he sharply pointed out the grievous harm to the revolutionary cause by their "undermining it from within", and waged tit-for-tat struggle against them. to make socialist revolution, it is necessary to learn from lu hsun and be good at distinguishing the two camps of the proletarian class and the bourgeois class, and distinguishing between the line of marxism and the line of revisionism. the three basic principles formulated by chairman mao, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", are the criteria for us to differentiate genuine from sham marxism and discern capitalist-roaders in the party. we must thoroughly expose and repudiate all those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tamper with chairman mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism, engage in conspiracies and attempt to usurp party and state power, and struggle resolutely against them.

"revolution has no end." (lu hsun) the proletarian revolutionary cause advances in the course of struggle. lu hsun's revolutionary spirit will always encourage us to fight. we should rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, start a new upsurge in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle

as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, resolutely struggle against any statements and actions that run counter to the party's three basic principles, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end.

Learn from Lu Hsün's Revolutionary Spirit of Fighting with Resilience and Advancing and Attacking All the Time

by

Chou Chien-jen (周建人)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 20, 1976)

Great eras and great struggles foster great fighters. Lu Hsün lived and fought in the era of great struggle witnessing the transformation of the Chinese revolution from the old democratic revolution to the new democratic revolution.

In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, the people were ruthlessly exploited, oppressed and massacred by the three major enemies--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and had not a bit of democracy and freedom. The Chinese people were never subdued, and they offered resistance and waged struggle on a number of occasions. Although they sometimes won partial victories or were victorious for a time, they failed in the end.

Since the 1911 Revolution, Lu Hsün had gone through many complicated and tortuous struggles. In the thirties, he not only hit back at the cultural "encirclement and suppression" of the Kuomintang reactionaries, but also waged resolute struggle against the "termites" that had wormed their way into the revolutionay camp. What the Chinese revolution went through was an arduous and tortuous road, and it was on this rugged road that Lu Hsün fearlessly forged ahead. With Marxism-Leninism brought into China, the Chinese Communist Party was born, and the Chinese revolution also took on a new look. In the course of struggle, Lu Hsün constantly learned the Marxist-Leninist truth, summed up the experience of his struggle, endeavored to transform his subjective world, and finally became a great communist fighter.

Making the most comprehensive and most profound appraisal of Lu Hsün's life, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out: "The chief commander of China's cultural revolution, Lu Hsün was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary." "Representing the great majority of the nation, Lu Hsün breached and stormed the enemy citadel; on the cultural front he was the bravest and most correct, the firmest, the most loyal and the most ardent national hero, a hero without parallel in our history. The road he took was the very road of China's new national culture." Chairman Mao also particularly pointed out: "Lu Hsün was a man of unyielding integrity, free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness; this quality is invaluable among colonial and semi-colonial peoples." ("On New Democracy") Such most thoroughgoing and most resolute revolutionary character of Lu Hsün fully embodied his revolutionay spirit of fighting with resilience and advancing and attacking all the time.

Lu Hsün said: "What is called resilience means that we must not adopt the method of the Ch'ing Dynasty in using stereotyped writing as the

'brickbat.' Stereotyped writing was formerly a tool for people to 'pass the lowest level of civil service examination' and become officials in the Ch'ing Dynasty." "After making one's name known on a small or large scale and getting hold of a professorship or some other post, one is successful and famous." "Therefore resilience disappears forever." ("My View on the League of Left-Wing Writers" in Erh Hsin Chi) His words tell us: A revolutionary must have a clearcut and far-reaching goal to strive for. If he is short-sighted and have no great ambition or a far-reaching goal, he will be brought to a standstill in the face of a partial or minor success. This is because for those who participate in revolution, "the ultimate goal varies a great deal. It is either for society, or for a small group, or for one's lover, or for self alone, or simply for suicide." ("The Non-Revolutionary Advocates for Radical Revolution" in Erh Hsin Chi) The great goal of a genuine revolutionary is to realize the "proletarian society." Lu Hsün was able to persist in fighting with "resilience" because of this ideological preparedness. Therefore, in the revolutionary struggle, no matter how long and tortuous the road was and how many difficulties and obstacles he encountered, Lu Hsün was firm and indomitable at all times and fought tenaciously. He called on people "to make firm and sustained efforts and pay attention to strength ("My View on the League of Left-Wing Writers," Erh Hsin Chi) in the struggle against the old society. He opposed those who looked upon the revolution as simple, easy and plain sailing and who became disappointed the crestfallen the moment they encountered difficulties.

Lu Hsün who pressed for "resilience" in the struggle against reactionares was like a fighter who never parted with his coat of mail. For several decades as in one day, he fought without rest day and night. In conformity with this revolutionary spirit of advancing and attacking all the time, he led a plain and simple life. He was very simple and frugal in clothing, food, housing and transportation. He always wore a pair of black cloth shoes with rubber soles, because shoes of this kind could be worn fine or rain, and were light and economical. He always put on a cotton long gown and was not choosy in what he ate. Even when he was suffering from advanced tuberculosis and was in need of better nourishment, he still fed on some very commonplace meals served in Shaohsing. He was of the view that "when one leads too comfortable a life, his work will suffer." He at all times cast in his lot with the working people of China.

It is difficult to imagine that a person who yearns for comfort and goes after personal enjoyment can become a genuine revolutionary. Chairman Mao pointed out: "After the democratic revolution the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still, they want revolution. On the other hand, a number of Party members do not want to go forward: some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. Why? Because they have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials." Actually, the people give them these superior conditions so as to enable them to serve better the people. However, some people think that they are entitled to such enjoyment and make use of the power in their own hands to strengthen and extend same, thus turning power into capital. Consequently they change by nature "from the public servants of society to the

masters of society" "in pursuit of their own special interests." ("The Civil War in France: Engels' Introduction to the 1891 Edition in Pamphlet Form," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 334) From revolutionaries, they change to become capitalist-roaders and the bourgeoisie inside the Party who squander at will the hard earned wealth of the people to lead a corrupt and luxurious life. Leading a hard and plain life in opposition to longing for comfort and pursuit of enjoyment is an important aspect in persevering in protracted struggle and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting with resilience and advancing and attacking all the time.

"Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers, head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children." This is a truthful portrayal of the illustrious combat life of Lu Hsün and sums up to a high degree his spirit of fighting with resilience in study. Unyielding to the enemy he fought to the last. For the masses, he bent his back to the task until his dying day. To meet the combat need, he painstakingly studied Marxist-Leninist books, scrutinized historical records, looked through classic works, studied the methods of fighting adopted by the ruling classes of past ages and contemporary reactionaries, exposed the backgrounds of the enemies and summed up the experience of his struggle. In the disorderly and complicated class struggle, he always laid hold of the essence of problems, hit the mortal wounds of the enemy and fought tenaciously. For the purpose of study, studying problems and writing militant articles, Lu Hsün often worked late at night. Sometimes, for the sake of clarifying a problem or writing an urgently needed militant article, he fought right through the night till dawn. On one occasion, for the sake of waging struggle against the enemy, Lu Hsün stayed up all night to study and write a satirical essay, and he fought until dawn. A burglar who had pried open the kitchen door waited the whole night for him to go to bed, and he had no chance to steal anything because Lu Hsün stayed up all night. At dawn, he had no alternative but to run away with an iron scoop. Although this episode unintentionally left the burglar no vulnerability to exploit, Lu Hsün's fighting was actually designed to leave the class enemy no vulnerability to exploit.

Lu Hsün fell sick from his long battle and persistent overwork, and he suffered from advanced tuberculosis. The tougher the battle, the poorer was also Lu Hsün's health, but this also revealed the more the great revolutionary spirit of a communist fighter. Many of his relatives and friends advised him to go to hospital for treatment and arranged for him a place with better conditions for his convalescence. Some even planned to send him abroad for medical treatment. But Lu Hsün declined all their offers with great courtesy. At no time did he part with his fighting post until he breathed his last.

Forty years ago the Chinese nation was at the critical juncture and the Chinese revolution was also at the turning point. The struggle was in need of Lu Hsün, and the broad masses of revolutionary people were also in need of him. As Lu Hsün was a loyal and unselfish fighter, how could he leave his combat post? Some well-intentioned doctors warned him of death saying: "If you are not properly treated, you will die in less than half a

year!" However, Lu Hsün's resonant reply was: "Rather than live a few more years without working, it is better to work faster and live a few years less." What kind of spirit is this? It is the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the most invaluable quality of the Chinese nation.

Lu Hsün constantly transformed his own subjective world in class struggle and finally turned himself from a revolutionary democrat into a great communist fighter. Lu Hsün's ideology developed in sympathy with the revolution and also progressed with the era. He was convinced that "only the newly emerging proletarians have a future" ("Preface to Erh Hsin Chi"), and took "classless society" ("Reply to the International Literature Society" in The Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession) as the goal of his battle. With a firm conviction in the revolution, he "verily believed that classless society was bound to emerge" (Ibid.) and finally became a great communist fighter. Lu Hsün steadfastly carried out and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and boundlessly yearned for communism. This was the ideological foundation of Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit of fighting with resilience and advancing and attacking all the time.

How was Lu Hsün's proletarian revolutionary spirit of fighting with resilience and advancing and attacking all the time born? We have to start from his course of life. Lu Hsün was born in a well-off family with independent means. But when he began to have some understanding of human affairs, his family ran into a sudden misfortune which caused it to lose almost everything. He was described by his relatives as "a beggar." His grandfather and father died of illness one after another, and as the eldest son of the family, the heavy family burden fell on Lu Hsün's shoulders. This made him experience to the fullest extent the snobbish world and brought about his close contacts with the toiling masses. He continuously drew strength from the noble spiritual world of the working people.

After he stepped into society, he saw even more clearly that there were fundamentally two different kinds of life in society. He strongly resented the age which "separated" himself from moist land. On the long revolutionary road, Lu Hsün at all times adhered to the ideological stand of remolding himself in the practice of revolutionary struggle. Just as he himself stated, "I really dissect other people all the time, but I dissect myself even more often and mercilessly." ("Postscript to The Grave" in The Grave) The toiling masses "make me feel ashamed of myself, urge me to turn over a new leaf and enable my courage and hope to grow." ("A Minor Matter" in Battlecry) The key to Lu Hsün's "dissecting myself" lay in his using the Marxist scalpel to dissect himself in the practice of revolutionary struggle. He not only made a deep scrutiny of Marxism, but also correctly mastered and applied Marxism. He "used the gun of Marxist criticism" ("My View on the League of Left-Wing Writers" in Erh Hsin Chi) to fight. Therefore, I am of the opinion that Lu Hsün's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit came from the worker-peasant masses, from his own study of Marxism-Leninism, and from his self-remolding.

At present, the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people has won a great victory, but the struggle is still far from drawing to the end. In the course of discussing the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "Without struggle there is no progress." "Can 800 million manage without struggle?!" As we learn from Lu Hsün today, we should first learn from him such revolutionary spirit of fighting with resilience and advancing and attacking all the time. We must follow the example of Lu Hsün, be good at distinguishing between the camps of the two lines--Marxism and revisionism, and continue to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. In the course of waging struggle against those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire, usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, we must learn more properly and carry forward Lu Hsün's proletarian revolutionary spirit of fighting with resilience and advancing and attacking all the time, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

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All Conspirators Who Practice Roguery Are Doomed to Failure

- Impressions from a study of Lu Hsün's satirical essay "Stories of Roguery"

by

Sheng Liang (盛良) and Hsü Pao-ch'eng (徐宝成),
students of the Chinese Department of Nanking Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 20, 1976)

"The practice of roguery is an art and is also effective, but it is of limited value. Therefore, the accomplishment of major feats by means of it has never been known." This is a passage cited from Lu Hsün's "Stories of Roguery."

There are no ghosts in the natural world, but there are all sorts of monsters and goblins in the human world. They are vampires specialized in toying with the art of roguery. They feign compliance, say one thing and mean another, speak nice things to your face but play with tricks behind your back. They make official statements in day time but carry out some hush-hush activities to sow discord and cause dissension at night." ("In Reply to Hsü Mao-yung on the Question of the United Front for Resistance against Japan" in The Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession) These "termites" who have wormed their way into the revolutionary camp are human beings in the open but ghosts in the dark. They are never open and aboveboard, but are specialized in the practice of intrigue and conspiracy. It is evident that the big careerist and conspirator Lin Piao was consistently opposed to Chairman Mao and he even plotted to assassinate Chairman Mao. But he disguised himself as a standard-bearer who "held highest the red flag. It is evident that he was the chieftain of the revisionist line, but he disguised himself as a staunch fighter with "a strong conviction in Marxism-Leninism." "He never showed up without a copy of 'quotations' in hand and never opened his mouth without shouting 'long live,' and he spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." This is a wonderful portrayal of the "practicians of roguery" of the Lin Piao-type.

The conspirators who practice roguery are bound to promote disunity organizationally. They recruit deserters and turncoats, form factions for selfish ends, establish mountain strongholds within the revolutionary ranks, organize counter-revolutionary factions, attack and edge out the genuine revolutionaries, undermine the unity of the revolutionary ranks, and carry out factional secessionist activities so as to attain their sinister goal that cannot be disclosed to other people. These are the tricks habitually employed by the practicians of roguery.

Chairman Mao had pointed out: "As Chang Kuo-t'ao's career shows, the greatest danger of such behavior is that it may develop into factional activity." ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War") On the Long March, Chang Kuo-t'ao outwardly professed that he accepted the

criticism and education of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and would go to the north to resist Japan, but secretly he continued to stubbornly push the Right-opportunist line. This developed to the extent of his vigorously practicing splittism and sectarianism, plotting to split up the Red Army and the Party, and ensnaring the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao.

Hadn't that fellow Lin Piao who was well known for his toying with the craft of treachery also organized the anti-Party clique with the store of the Lin family as the core?! He built his own position and prestige, set up an "independent kingdom" and ruthlessly attacked and persecuted the Chinese communists who adhered to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It can be seen that it won't do for a practician of roguery and conspiracy not to practice splittism.

"He pulls up the banner for use as a tiger's skin to wrap up himself for the intimidation of other people." ("In Reply to Hsü Mao-yung on the Question of United Front for Resistance against Japan" in The Last Collection of Essays Written in a Garret in the Quasi-Concession) This is another art of roguery of the conspirators. Those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire also know that the practice of conspiracy and splittism goes against the will of people. Therefore, they "put on a smiling face with a guilty conscience, pretend to be fair" ("Not Just Gossips" in Hua Kai Chi), recklessly emasculate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought of its soul, tamper with the directives of the leader of the proletarian revolution to adorn their facade, and actually put on the look that they are more revolutionary than the others for the intimidation of people.

Through the above, it can be seen that those who play with conspiracy and tricks are always conspirators and careerists. Since they want to practice revisionism, usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, they are bound to work for disunity and to intrigue and conspire. Their reactionary class nature and political ambition determine that they cannot survive without the practice of roguery.

However, a ghost is after all a ghost, and roguery is after all roguery. Although the practice of roguery can hoodwink people for a while it is ineffective in the end because it cannot fool people for life. Just as Lu Hsün said: "The quintessence of roguery must not be revealed and must be concealed, for once revealed, the tricks used are clearly discerned." ("Stories of Roguery" in Collection of Southern and Northern Tunes) Therefore, the practicians of roguery will reveal their true identity and roguery will cease to be effective.

In those years, Lin Piao played with a great number of tricks, but once his counter-revolutionary physiognomy was exposed in broad daylight, he had to escape in a hurry, and came to the ignominious end of crashing to his death in the desert with his broken spear.

Today, although those who practice revisionism, work for disunity, and intrigue and conspire have brought into play to the maximum their counter-

revolutionary double-game and shouted revolutionary slogans for a long time, once their veils are torn off, the repulsive features of the monsters and goblins have also been bared to the fullest extent.

Since ancient times, none has accomplished major feats by means of roguery. Built personally by Chairman Mao and having been tempered for a long time in the raging fire of class struggle and the two-line struggle, our Party is a great, glorious and correct party. Historical experience shows that it is by no means easy to topple this Party of ours. All people who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and tamper with Chairman Mao's directives and all experts in the practice of intrigues and plots and roguery are doomed to failure.

In the current heated struggle between the two classes and the two lines, we must rally more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, deeply comprehend Chairman Mao's teaching that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and endeavor to grasp the characteristics and laws of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the socialist period. We must firmly implement the basic principles of "three dos and three don'ts," wage unrelenting struggle against all careerists who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practice revisionism, work for disunity, intrigue and conspire, usurp leadership in the Party to seize power, and practice roguery, and forever forge ahead triumphantly along the revolutionary navigation course charted by Chairman Mao.

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Peking Press Features 40th Anniversary of Lu Hsün's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

all peking papers today frontpage a "people's daily" editorial entitled "learn from lu hsun, fight on to the end" in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun, the great standard-bearer of china's cultural revolution.

several papers yesterday devoted a full page to pictures of lu hsun (1881 -- 1936) under the banner headline "the great writer, thinker and revolutionary lu hsun".

the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily", the "kuangming daily" and the "peking daily" have for two consecutive days featured articles, features and woodcuts in memory of lu hsun.

today's "people's daily" carries an article by chou hai-ying under the title "learn from lu hsun under the guidance of mao tsetung thought", an article by the mass criticism group of the county party committee of yencheng in kiangsu province entitled "be good at discerning 'the counter-revolutionary who pretends to be a revolutionary'" which deals with lu hsun's experience in fighting disguised enemies, and a feature on lu hsun's home county shaohsing entitled "there is no end to the fighting". there is also a woodcut depicting lu hsun in his study with marxist works on the desk, captioned "marxism is the most clear-cut philosophy".

yesterday's "people's daily" had a pictorial page with seven photos of lu hsun and the facsimiles of poems by lu hsun in his own handwriting. one facsimile has these two lines:

> "fierce-browed, i coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers, head-bowed, like a willing ox i serve the children."

the caption accompanying the facsimile says: "these two lines are a portrayal of lu hsun's revolutionary spirit. the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung said: 'all communists, all revolutionaries, all revolutionary literary and art workers should learn from the example of lu hsun and be "oxen" for the proletariat and the masses, bending their backs to the task until their dying day.'"

on the upper left-hand corner was a picture of lu hsun taken in shanghai on september 24, 1930. he was then fifty.

the captions of the six other photos are:

while he was studying in japan, lu hsun took an active part in the revolutionary activities against the ching dynasty. he cut off his pigtail to show his determination to devote himself to the revolution. he had a photograph taken and wrote a poem on the back of it, declaring "i dedicate my blood to my motherland". this is a concrete expression of his revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice for the sake of the salvation of the motherland.

lu hsun in shanghai in 1930. on march 2 that year, lu hsun delivered the important talk "thoughts on the league of left-wing writers" at the inaugural meeting of the league of left-wing writers. in that talk he criticized the manifestations of the opportunist line in the party in literature and art and advanced a fighting programme for the literary movement of the left-wing.

lu hsun giving a lecture entitled "more on the third category" at the peking teachers college in november 1932, in which he laid bare the traitorous features of chen tu-hsiu.

in october 1935, when lu hsun learned that the chinese workers' and peasants' red army under chairman mao's leadership had smashed chiang kai-shek's encirclement and arrived triumphantly in northern shensi at the end of the long march, he cabled a message of greetings to chairman mao and the party central committee on the victory of the long march. the message had these warm words: "on you is pinned the hope for the future of mankind and china". they conveyed lu hsun's trust in the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party and his esteem and love for them.

on october 8, 1936, lu hsun, despite his illness, visited the second national roving woodcut exhibition and chatted with young woodcut artists. he warmly supported new emerging things and fostered the up-and-coming forces.

lu hsun in shanghai in 1936. though seriously ill, he still carried on a stubborn fight. he wrote "in reply to a letter from the trotskyites", "on our present literary movement" and "in answer to hsu mao-yung and concerning the anti-japanese united front" and other militant articles. he unequivocally voiced his warm support for the anti-japanese national united front led by the chinese communist party and joined that front without reservation. heroically defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, he raised the proletarian slogan "a mass literature of the national revolutionary war" and severely criticized the bourgeois slogan "a literature of national defence".

the pictorial page also included the sketch of a map. in the summer of 1932, lu hsun met with comrade chen keng, who had secretly come to shanghai for treatment of his wounds, and asked him about the struggle the red army and the people was waging in the revolutionary base areas. comrade chen keng made a rough sketch of the hupeh-honan-anhwei base area. lu hsun kept it as a treasure. alongside the map was the facsimile of the poem "no title" lu hsun wrote in 1932. the poem compares the growing revolutionary forces to spring flowers in bloom and shows how the chiang kai-shek reactionary clique was beset with troubles, disintegrating and heading for its doom.

the "kuangming daily" carries a feature from tokyo entitled "lu hsun and the japanese people".

Peking, Shanghai and Other Chinese Cities Commemorate Anniversary of Death of Lu Hsün

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

commemorations have been organized in shaohsing, peking, amoy, kwangchow, shanghai and other places, where the great writer, thinker and revolutionary lu hsun lived and worked, to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun. the revolutionary people in these places pledged to carry on lu hsun's thorough-going revolutionary spirit, wage a resolute struggle against those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tamper with chairman mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism and engage in intrigues and conspiracies in an attempt to usurp the party and seize state power, rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

during the period from september 25, the 95th anniversary of the birth of lu hsun, to october 19, the 40th anniversary of his death, commemorations, report meetings, forums and exhibitions were held in various places in china and many newspapers carried articles and poems in memory of lu hsun and studies of his life and work. lu hsun's home town shaohsing held a grand commemoration meeting on october 19. in the capital, the peking lu hsun museum and the museum of chinese history jointly

sponsored an exhibition featuring lu hsun's fighting life of uninterrupted revolution. at amoy university, where lu hsun once taught, a discussion was held on how to study lu hsun's thinking and his works and lectures were given under the titles "the battles lu hsun fought in amoy" and "learn from lu hsun's spirit, criticize the bourgeoisie in the revolutionary ranks". at sun yat-sen university in kwangchow, where lu hsun once taught, some teachers and students organized forums on learning from lu hsun, and others ran study classes to discuss lu hsun's revolutionary spirit. in shanghai, where lu hsun spent his last ten years, tens of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers and people of other walks of life visited the former residence of lu hsun, paid homage to his grave and called at the shanghai memorial hall for lu hsun.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao pointed out: "the chief commander of china's cultural revolution, he (lu hsun) was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary." in his writings, especially the essays of his later years, lu hsun profoundly summed up the rich experience of the struggles between the two classes and the two lines in the chinese revolution. they are still bright with revolutionary militancy today. in the activities of commemorating lu hsun, the people, abiding by chairman mao's teaching: "read some works of lu hsun", are seriously studying lu hsun's works and combining their study with the current class and two-line struggles. some 8,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in peking have organized themselves into 1,200 groups to study lu hsun's works. in shanghai, some 8,000 people, in 500 groups, are systematically reading lu hsun's essays, novels and poetry.

lu hsun had boundless love and respect for the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. addressing to chairman mao and the party central committee he wrote: "on you is pinned the hope for the future of mankind and china." he utterly hated and despised class enemies of all descriptions, "maggots" that had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks and those sham marxist swindlers who "pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution". from his writings, one can see his sharp love and hate. lu hsun repeatedly exposed the "maggots" of the revolution who attempted to "undermine it from within" and who were "ganging up together and working hand in glove", hitting hard at others "to show their 'correctness'", "speaking high sounding words in the daytime while playing the tricks of creating dissension, instigating and splitting at night", and "fawning upon" the enemies or "disarming others on 'their behalf'".

the revolutionary masses have absorbed rich experiences in struggle from lu hsun's writings on class and two-line struggles, deepened their understanding of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and strengthened their determination to struggle against the "maggots" that have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks.

a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants of shaohsing said at a meeting in memory of lu hsun: "today, those who betray marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tamper with chairman mao's directives, practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies in an attempt to usurp the party and seize state power are precisely those "maggots" denounced by lu hsun then. these bourgeois within the party attempt to drag our state onto the road of capitalism. we will never tolerate this."

representatives at the discussion meeting on lu hsun's thinking and writings at amoy university pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, bring into full play lu hsun's thorough-going revolutionary spirit, continue to deepen their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china through to the end.

lu hsun studied marxism seriously in the course of struggle, "dissected" himself strictly, and thus turned from a revolutionary democrat into a great communist fighter. in commemorating lu hsun, revolutionary people in peking, shanghai, kwangchow, amoy and shaohsing said that they would follow his example, study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao diligently, remould their world outlook consciously, heighten their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle constantly, and struggle against the bourgeoisie, revisionism and all statements and actions that run counter to the three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire".

to commemorate this forerunner of china's cultural revolution, publishing houses in peking and shanghai have issued a number of lu hsun's writings and studies of lu hsun. among them are the picture album

"lu hsun" and the "manuscripts of lu hsun's poems" by the "wenwu" (cultural relics) publishing house. edited by the lu hsün museum, the picture album has 114 photograghs of lu hsun covering 34 years from 1902 to 1936 (including 12 enlarged details from group pictures), many of which have been released for the first time. the "manuscripts" is compiled by the shanghai lu hsun memorial hall and includes 42 poems in classical style and six poems in modern style, which he wrote between 1902 and 1935. the people's literature publishing house has brought out the "selected statements of lu hsun" (vols. 1 and 2).

Lu Hsün's Home County on Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 20, 1976)

the people of the county of shaohsing, home of the great communist fighter lu hsun, are learning from his revolutionary spirit and fighting on under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in the realities in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the life of lu hsun spanned two historical periods -- the old democratic revolution and the new democratic revolution. in the many struggles between restoration and counter-restoration and in the process of unity and division in the revolutionary ranks, lu hsun used his sharp pen to pierce the enemy's defences in the name of the overwhelming majority of the whole nation. he cooperated closely with the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the communist party and accumulated for the following generations a wealth of experience in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the people in lu hsun's home county today are resolved to apply his experience to the current struggle, do well in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and honour lu hsun's memory with concrete deeds.

the shaohsing county party committee not long ago ran a learn-from-lu hsun study class. attending were more than 30 worker-peasant-soldier representatives coming from anchiaotou, hometown of lu hsun's grandmother, huangfuchuang, where lu hsun once lived, and the shaohsing no. 1 middle school, where lu hsun once worked. they studied and restudied passages about lu hsun in

chairman mao's works such as: "the chief commander of china's cultural revolution, he was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary." "the road he took was the very road of china's new national culture". they recalled his militant life and read some of his works. they are determined to follow the example of lu hsun, learn from his thorough-going revolutionary spirit and wage a most resolute struggle against all revisionists and opportunists.

lu hsun, who had been a revolutionary democrat, became a great communist fighter as a result of assiduous study, which led him to a clear understanding of marxism. the people in lu hsun's home county are following his example and, having conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, are applying them in the course of struggle. recently, the poor and lower-middle peasant activists in theoretical study in the lienyi production brigade of the chienmei people's commune reviewed chairman mao's teaching of three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they came to see clearly that all chieftains of opportunist lines want to tamper with the party's basic line, practise revisionism, set up cliques, engage in sectarianism, splittism and conspiracies and resort to double-dealing. the commune peasants said that the three basic principles advocated by chairman mao is a touchstone that distinguishes sham from genuine marxism. we should learn from lu hsun's militant spirit and wage struggles against all statements and actions that run counter to these basic principles.

the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of tunghu commune repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching concerning the bourgeoisie being right in the communist party in connection with the reality of the class struggle and the two-line struggle in the commune. they said, "chairman mao instructed us not to show mercy to snake-like scoundrels who may act like serpents baring their poisonous fangs or assume the guise of beautiful girls. lu hsun said, 'the enemy is not to be dreaded. the most dreadful are the maggots in our own camp. many things were ruined by them.'

to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by chairman mao today, we must wage continuous struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party and those who betray marxism, practise revisionism and splittism and

engage in intrigues and conspiracies. we must constantly eradicate the poisonous serpents and maggots from the revolutionary camp."

in the shaohsing electrical machinery manufacture and repair works, which has a small staff of only 350, every workshop has set up a group to study the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. two fifths of the factory's workers and cadres are participating in these groups, which have compiled material on "the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party", "why does small production engender capitalism" and other relevant subjects. group participants have given many lectures in the works as well as in other plants.

in the last few days the factory leadership and a great number of activists in theoretical study have stated their determination to restudy the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" before september 9 next year.

sixtyone-year old veteran worker mao wan-ken who had to overcome much difficulty in reading some of the articles in the "selected works of mao tsetung" said, "we working class like most to read chairman mao's works. like lu hsun, i must study to the end of my life."

the masses of cadres and people in lu hsun's home county seek to learn from his revolutionary spirit of "fighting on to the end", and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the poor and lower-middle peasants in the shangwang production brigade, an advanced unit in chekiang province in learning from tachai, are striving to keep to the socialist road indicated by chairman mao and to combat revisionism, capitalism and the party capitalist roaders in order to turn their brigade into a thriving socialist new village. in the old days shangwang village was a place where nine families out of ten were poor peasants, porters, sedan-chair carriers or hired labourers. but today, the brigade is a place of flourishing hillside tea plantations and rapidly increasing grain output. the collective economy is expanding and the brigade has accumulated 610,000 yuan and set aside 175 tons of grain as reserves, enough to last all members of the brigade a year. the commune peasants have moved into new houses.

local commune peasants have been hard at studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they have been constantly emancipating themselves from the confines of the small peasant economy and recently

summed up the experience of their production brigade in restricting bourgeois right and narrowing the differences between worker and peasant, between town and country and between manual and mental labour. they have put forward their new target for struggle.

in commemorating lu hsun, the people in his home county solemnly pledged to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, firmly implement chairman mao's three basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", learn from lu hsun's thorough-going revolutionary spirit. they vow to wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampers with chairman mao's directives, and practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

BALLAD SINGING AND STORY TELLING

Rich Fruits of the Revolution in Story Telling and Ballad Singing

- on the transplanting of revolutionary model plays in story telling and ballad singing

by

Wen Shao (闻哨)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1976)

In the surging tide of the struggle of the whole Party and people of the whole country to thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the national festival of story telling and ballad singing has given the worker-peasant-soldier audience at the capital a profound impression of its militant outlook. A fairly large proportion of the programs in this festival are made up of story telng and ballad singing transplanted from revolutionary model plays and they have attained better results. This has not only reflected the excellent situation in which the revolutionary model plays are deeply rooted in people's hearts, the broad masses of professional and amateur story tellers and ballad singers love model plays and the enthusiastic study of the transplanting of model plays has become a common practice in various places, but also revealed the rich fruits of the revolution in story telling and ballad singing with the revolutionary model plays setting the pace. This is effective criticism of the various absurd arguments made by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing to attack the revolutionary model plays.

Revolutionary model plays are brilliant models for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, graphic teaching materials for conducting education in the ideological and political line, and sharp weapons for criticizing the ideology of all decadent exploiting classes on the decline. The transplanting of revolutionary model plays in various literary and art forms is of tremendous significance toward the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure and consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Story telling and ballad singing make use of their unique, light and flexible artistic forms to transplant revolutionary model plays. This will help popularize and promote revolutionary model plays on a larger scale and bring into fuller play the role of further using socialist literature and art to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefield in town and country and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, the transplanting of revolutionary model plays in story telling and ballad singing has also given impetus to the reform and development of various repertoires, and is the inevitable path to the revolution in story telling and ballad singing.

How do story telling and ballad singing transplant revolutionary model plays? How can we bring out again on the stage of story telling and ballad singing the images of proletarian heroes molded in revolutionary model plays through such artistic means as singing and talking and performance in story telling and ballad singing? This is a new task. The most important step is to accomplish the task of revising the literary scripts of stories and ballads. Since story telling and ballad singing are different from plays, with the exception of short sections, the entire opera and the selected scenes have in general to be revised. On the basis of being faithful to the original, it is necessary, therefore, to make use of the artistic means unique to story telling and ballad singing, such as one actor playing several roles and coming on and off the stage, and combining narration with speaking for others to bring out the central thought and images of characters in the revolutionary model plays. This is an arduous creative activity.

In this festival, the adoption of many literary scripts of programs from revolutionary model plays is quite satisfactory. The Shantung "k'uai shu" (story telling) Chao Yung-kang which PLA No. 3 Performance Troupe adapted from the revolutionary modern Peking opera Fighting On the Plain, and the Hupeh "p'ing shu" (story telling accompanied by drums and strings) transplanted from the selected scene "Sword Against the Sheath" in the revolutionary modern Peking opera Boulder Bay performed by the Hupeh Performance Troupe, for example, are full of characteristics. The details of the stories are properly selected and brushed up and the clashes of contradictions are more focally generalized and refined. They have used highly figurative and gesticulative language and the strong, clearcut contrast between love and hate, praise and censure of the enemy and our sides to prominently depict the characteristic dispositions of proletarian heroes Chao Yung-kang and Lu Chang-hai who are active and quick-minded, and are both intelligent and brave in the specific environment, and to vividly reveal the themic thought. Their practice of creation has accumulated precious experience for the transplanting of revolutionary model plays in story telling and ballad singing.

The political content of the revolution naturally calls for the reform and transformation of the old forms of art. Singing, talking and performance are important means in the art of story telling and ballad singing. Therefore, the question of artistic reform in music, singing tunes and performance art in story telling and ballad singing is a very important link in the work of transplanting revolutionary model plays.

In the festival, many programs adapted from revolutionary model plays follow Chairman Mao's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge" and "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," diligently study and make use of the experience of creating revolutionary model plays, start from the content and image of characters, and make great changes in the music, singing tunes and performance art in this music variety. They eliminate the low, heavy and lethargic tunes which reveal the sorrowful and pathetic feelings of emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties used in the past, and put in their place unyielding, outstanding melodies

that bring out the open-mindedness and boldness of the workers, peasants and soldiers and strive to bring about the unity of the spirit of the time and characteristics of this music variety. Efforts have also been made to refine, polish and renovate the art of performance.

Take for example "mei-hua ta-ku" (story telling by singing to the accompaniment of drums and various string instruments) adapted from a selected scene "Soaring Ambition" in the revolutionary modern Peking opera On the Docks performed by the Tientsin Municipality Performance Troupe. With its adapted singing verses faithful to the original work, it makes a new effort to generalize and concentrate the relevant details in keeping with the characteristics of this music variety, thus providing a foundation for the reform of music and singing tunes. In order to express the ideological content of the original opera, the low, weak and pathetic traditional singing tune has been criticized, reformed and renovated so as to increase its force and vehemence, change the touch of its feelings and turn it into an unyielding, sonorous, indomitable and lofty melody in order to more accurately express Fang Hai-chen's specific thoughts and feelings in these specific scenes. In the course of completing the portrayal of heroic figures, it has brought out the strong spirit of the time, brought into full play the lyrical characteristics inherent in this music variety and preserved the basic melody, style and refined taste of meihua tune (tune in singing stories accompanied by drums and musical instrument) so as to add artistic color to this ancient variety which is stronger in musical character.

Again take for example Soochow "t'an-tz'u" (chanting rhymed stories to the accompaniment of musical instruments) adapted from the selected passage "Living at Anyüan" in the revolutionary modern Peking opera Azalea Mountain performed by the Kiangsu Provincial Performance Troupe. It is able to start from the molding of images of characters, shatter the restrictions of schools, select the refined and discard the dross in the traditional singing tune, select for reform tunes suitable foruse, design for the heroic figures a complete set of singing tunes with multiform orders and with the color of "p'an" tune (tune of wooden time-beaters), thus bringing into full play the strong points of p'ing-t'an music (chanting rhymed stories accompanied by musical instruments) which is more refined and delicate, overcoming the original weakness of being feeble and soft, and better bringing out the lofty inner world of the heroic figures.

Some national repertoires transplanted from revolutionary model plays have also attained certain results in the reform of art and brought about the dialectical unity of the tune of the time and the color of nationalities.

Take for example the Korean story telling of Yienpien transplanted from the selected scene "Converging on the Hundred Chickens Feast" in the revolutionary modern Peking opera Taking Tiger Mountain By Strategy performed by the Kirin Provincial Performance Troupe. In orderto mold the heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung, it has creatively reformed the singing tune and music accompaniment in many places. For example, at the beginning of the show, it organically fuses the main melody of the themic music of the original

opera--"March of the Liberation Army"--with the nationality tune, thus bringing out the theme of the people's war, increasing the touch of the time, and at the same time, preserving the clearcut characteristics of nationality music. The musical interlude between singing parts has drawn from and made use of the rhythmic tonal quality of the musical passage of "Going Up the Mountain To Fight the Tiger" in the original opera to depict the splendid scenery on the snow-covered plain at Linhai, thus effectively bringing out the heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung. Toward the end, the passage about the capture of Vulture alive and the jubilant celebration of victory has drawn from the tune of "Celebrating Bumper Harvest" in Korean folk music. Unrestrained, cheerful, indomitable and sonorous, it gives people a deep impression.

The Wu-li-ke-erh (Mongolian story telling) "Going Up the Mountain To Fight the Tiger" performed by the Inner Mongolia Performance Troupe is also better transplanted. There are characteristics in the adaptation. The singing and performance emphatically depict the inner world of the heroic characters, and the musical signing tunes designed have also better revealed the heroic character of Yang Tzu-jung. They embody a touch of the rough and unrestrained life on the grassland.

There are still some shortcomings in the work of transplanting revolutionary model plays by story telling and ballad singing, and this calls for further improvement. In a few programs, there is still the question of insufficient attention paid to the characteristics of story telling and ballad singing. In the form of singing performance, for example, programs originally with one person singing now adopt the method of making different persons sing different roles, thus moving closer to the dramatic form of expression. This cannot bring into full play the original performing tactics and artistic characteristics of making one person play different roles and combining narration with speaking for others. Besides this, in the adaptation of literary scripts and design of musical singing passages in some programs, the inner world of characters is not profoundly revealed and depicted, and the language is not graphic or touching enough and cannot properly bring out the images of proletarian heroes in revolutionary model plays again on the stage of story telling and ballad singing. It is necessary to pay attention to overcoming all this in artistic practice in the future and further raise the artistic quality of the programs.

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PUBLISHING HOUSES

Several Publishing Houses at the Capital Serve Proletarian Politics, the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, and Socialism Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Achieve Gratifying Results in Open-Door Operation

- they have effectively repudiated the fallacies--"the present is not as good as the past," "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," etc.,--spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 6, 1975)

(NCNA Peking, September 5, 1976) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, several publishing houses at the capital such as the People's Publishing House, the People's Literature Publishing House, the Chunghua Bookstore, the Commercial Press, the People's Art Publishing House and the People's Music Publishing House were run over the past few years on an open-door basis. They carried out "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities, thus leading to the emergence of unprecedented prosperity in publishing work. Their pleasing results in publishing work have effectively repudiated the fallacies--"the present is not as good as the past," "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," etc.,--spread by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Carrying out "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities means organizing the workers, peasants and soldiers, professional writers and leading cadres to jointly review, edit, write and translate books under Party leadership. This socialist new thing was born in the great proletarian cultural revolution after criticizing the revisionist line of relying on bourgeois experts to carry out publishing work behind closed doors. After the mass movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to discuss and criticize Water Margin and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities developed vigorously and revealed great vitality. According to the preliminary statistics of the People's Publishing House, the People's Literature Publishing House, the Chunghua Bookstore, the Commercial Press, the People's Art Publishing House and the People's Music Publishing House,more than 150 kinds of books edited and written on a "three-in-one combination" basis were published in 1975 alone. There are 370 newly organized "three-in-one combination" editing and writing groups.

Practice shows that open-door operation of publishing houses and development of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities have given impetus to the socialist revolution on the publishing front, thereby enabling publishing work to better serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers, and socialism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, workers of the Peking Motor Plant and editors of the Chunghua Bookstore compiled A Dissertation on the System of Principalities under the leadership of the Party committee of the two units.

They followed the policy of "making the past serve the present" put forth by Chairman Mao, and adhered to the principle of persistently putting in order ancient books and making historical research serve actual struggle. They discarded the old rules in the arrangement of ancient books, shattered the old conventions of so-called "pure academic" discussion, created new forms of annotations, translations, discussions and commentaries needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and brought into full play the combat role of historical research in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. As soon as this book was off the press, it was immediately acclaimed by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier readers. They said, "This is a book which strengthens the determination of workers, peasants and soldiers, and is written for the workers, peasants and soldiers."

The collection of short stories Toward the Morning Sun published in 1974 was also written on a "three-in-one combination" basis. The writers are workers of six factories including the Peking February 7 Locomotive Plant. This collection containing more than 330,000 words includes 26 works. They all take the great cultural revolution as subject matter, proceed from various angles and profiles to vividly and graphically depict the combat course of the great cultural revolution, and reflect the violent class struggle and two-line struggle. Some works, in particular, have positively depicted the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and possess a strong touch of the time and combat flavor.

Among the works compiled and written on a "three-in-one combination" basis, there is also the book "Study Critique of the Gotha Program and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" written by the theorist group of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai production brigade after making a joint study with professional writers under the leadership of Hsiyang county committee and the Party branch of the Tachai production brigade. Ch'ao Ts'o and His Works reflects the fruits of the commanders and fighters of the 6th company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, commenting on the Legalists and criticizing the Confucianists. The No. 12 Typhoon Cannot Blow It Down--Hsiaochinchuang Selection of Poems published in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts vividly reflects the heroic spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants at Hsiaochinchuang who brave the wind and forge ahead under the guidance of Mao Tsetung thought, and take a firm stand in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

After several years of struggle and practice, the road of "three-in-one combination" is getting broader and broader and the bounds of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing have become more extensive. At present, workers, peasants and soldiers participate in editing and writing pamphlets as well as large volumes of specialized works, political reading matter as well as literary and art works. They even take part in the compilation of dictionaries and annotated works of Lu Hsün which were considered more difficult in the past.

For example, the full-length novels such as Song of Daybreak recently published by the People's Literature Publishing House, Sketch Diary of Workers

at Yangch'üan published by the People's Art Publishing House, a special volume of Chinese modern history containing 700,000 words about to be published by the People's Publishing House, several language reference books which the Commercial Press has started to publish one after another, a collection of instrumental musical compositions about to be published by the People's Music Publishing House, etc., are all edited and written on a "three-in-one combination" basis with the participation of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Facts show that the workers, peasants and soldiers are masters of the country. They are makers of both material wealth and spiritual wealth. Those erroneous statements that workers, peasants and soldiers cannot write books and that writing books on a "three-in-one combination" basis is "in the name of workers, peasants and soldiers only, but actually carried out by intellectuals" are nothing more than the biased views of the bourgeoisie.

Open-door operation of publishing houses and development of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities have opened up an important path for integrating editorial staff and professional workers with workers, peasants and soldiers. This helps the ideological remolding of intellectuals and restriction of bourgeois rights. Through spending time day and night and fighting together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, many editorial and professional workers have undergone changes in their thoughts and feelings. Open-door operation of publishing houses and the development of "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities have also given impetus to the development and consolidation of the contingents of theorists and writers of workers, peasants and soldiers, thus giving publishing work a profound mass foundation.

At present, the People's Publishing House and other units are in the course of seriously studying Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. With class struggle as the key link, they have summed up experiences in operating publishing houses on an open-door basis, and developed "three-in-one combination" editing and writing activities over the past few years. They will continue to fight for consolidating and developing the excellent situation of the revolution on the publishing front and genuinely operating the publishing houses as the tools for exercising the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

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PLEDGES OF SUPPORT OF CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Workers of Peking Rolling Stock Plant Support Two Decisions of Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

workers of the peking changhsintien february 7 rolling stock plant have expressed great rejoice at and firm support for the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

they say with great emotion: the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng is of one heart with the working class; the two important decisions of the leading central organs represent the common aspiration of hundreds of millions of people. we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, bring our study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao to a new upsurge, heighten our consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

while studying the two important decisions of the leading central organs, workers of the plant have been reviewing with a special feeling of warmth this teaching of chairman mao's: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". these three basic principles advanced by chairman mao, the workers say, have set forth a criterion for distinguishing between marxism and revisionism, and between the correct and the erroneous line. "we must bear in mind these three basic principles and fight resolutely against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives and against anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies," they have declared.

the workers of the february 7 plant have come to see most clearly in the course of struggle that all the victories they have won are victories for mao tsetung thought. in order to wage a resolute struggle against any statement and action that are contrary to the three basic principles, it is imperative to conscientiously study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and acquire a profound understanding and grasp of mao tsetung thought by studying and applying it in struggle.

since the passing of chairman mao, the workers and their families have transformed their proletarian feelings of boundless esteem and deep mourning for chairman mao into the action of studying and applying mao tsetung thought. their keenness on studying conscientiously has never been so high. while going over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" once again, they are earnestly studying the series of important instructions given by chairman mao during the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly those during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt. many workers are now coming to the plant for study an hour before work starts every day. in the evening, whole families get together to study chairman mao's works in the residential quarters.

the plant has recently run seven courses to train party members by rotation, with the emphasis on restudying chairman mao's important theses that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road". communist party members who have attended the courses say that the bourgeoisie inside the party fears and hates mao tsetung thought most. to serve its criminal purpose of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the bourgeoisie inside the party is bound to distort and tamper with mao tsetung thought by all means. "we must avail ourselves of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as a telescope and microscope in order to see through the conspiracies of the bourgeoisie inside the party and fight it to the finish," they say.

in their study, workers of the plant have come to understand still more profoundly that the communist party of china founded and nurtured by the great leader and teacher chairman mao himself is a great, glorious and correct party. "under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our party has waged repeated struggles against class enemies inside and outside the party. no one has ever succeeded in splitting or crushing

our party. on the contrary, chairman mao's revolutionary line has found its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people and our party has become stronger than ever before. historical experience proves that it is not easy to crush our party. anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies will definitely come to no good end," they say.

at present, workers of the plant are singing the songs "the east is red", the "internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they say: "chairman mao called on us to sing the 'internationale' and 'the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention'. although our beloved chairman mao has left us, we will sing these revolutionary songs still louder, act in accordance with the words of these songs, obey the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng in all our actions and accomplish all tasks the party assigns us."

with the revolution giving a tremendous impetus to production, the plant has achieved further good results in october following its overfulfilment of the production plan for last month. the workers are determined to continue grasping revolution and promoting production with great efforts and do a still better job in all spheres.

Minority Nationalities in Northwest China
County Support Decisions by Leading
Central Organs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

"one after another, the ringleaders of the bourgeoisie within the party vainly attempted to split our party, but all ended with failure. this is an irresistible historical law."

this is stated in an article by the communist party committee of turfan county, sinkiang, which appeared in yesterday's "people's daily."

the article firmly supports the decision of the party central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the party central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the party central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung".

it points out that, by summing up the experience of the international communist movement and the past struggles between the two lines within the party, the great leader chairman mao put forward three basic principles: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." these principles are a guide to strengthen party building and a touchstone for distinguishing the correct from the incorrect line.

the article goes on: "to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution, we must adhere to the three basic principles and wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tampers with chairman mao's directives, and anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies.

"we will rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, obey it in all our actions, and wage struggle to the end against anyone who betrays the three basic principles. historical experience proves that 'this party of ours has a bright future', and that it is not easy to crush it.

"the people of all nationalities in turfan county have deeply realized in the course of

protracted struggle that chairman mao is the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. mao tsetung thought is our invincible banner. but for the great liberator chairman mao, our party, country, army and people of various nationalities would not have been able to become what they are today."

the article continues: "we must translate our profound proletarian feelings of immense esteem and love for chairman mao into great efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought, constantly raise our marxist theoretical level, implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies more consciously, persevere in combating and preventing revisionism, and make a still better job of all socialist undertakings.

"inspired by the two brilliant decisions, the standing committee of the turfan county party committee has revised its study plans and made new arrangements to carry forward the study movement in the county. we are determined to lead the communist party members and people of the whole county in bringing about a new upsurge in studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. at present, we are re-studying chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continuing to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and waging a resolute struggle against the capitalist roaders who practise revisionism and splittism and engage in conspiracies."

in conclusion, the article points out: "under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, we will persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction, and make new contributions in defending and building the border region."

Anshan Steel Workers Firmly Support Two Decisions of Leading Central Organs

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 20, 1976)

the workers of the anshan iron and steel company, china's biggest steel centre, firmly support the decision of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee on the establishment of a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the decision of the c.p.c. central committee on the publication of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and preparations for the publication of the "collected works of mao tsetung". they have brought about a new upsurge in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in warm response to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng.

with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the workers, cadres and technicians of the company have studied in particular the three basic principles laid down by him: "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." they are determined to wage resolute struggles against anyone who betrays marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tampers with chairman mao's directives, practises revisionism and splittism, engages in conspiracies, and tries to usurp party leadership and state power. they pledge to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line still better and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng.

a scene of jubilation prevailed in anshan when the two important decisions of the leading central organs were published. the cadres and workers recalled chairman mao's many instructions to the workers of the company, his kind attention and earnest advice for them, his approval of the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and the development of the company under the guidance of his revolutionary line. this made them all the more cherish the memory of chairman mao. they said with emotion that the workers of anshan owed everything they had today to the great leader chairman mao and that the company would not be what it was today but for the guidance of mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line.

they said they firmly supported the two wise decisions of the leading central organs which fully embodied the common aspiration of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the steel workers. the well-known miner wang chun-shao said, "we are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, carry out chairman mao's behests, read and study seriously, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end."

inspired by the two important decisions of the leading central organs, the anshan workers are studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao with soaring enthusiasm.

the party committees of more than 90 units under the anshan iron and steel company have revised their study plans and made new arrangements for political study by cadres and workers. some units have called meetings of representatives of activists in theoretical study to exchange experience.

under the leadership of party organizations at various levels, discussions and study sessions are very lively and study classes, evening political schools and workers' spare-time research institutes of philosophy and social sciences are functioning well.

the 37,000 activists in theoretical study are playing a vanguard and backbone role in the mass movement to study chairman mao's works. they study hard themselves and help others in the study.

kao yu-teh, a worker activist in theoretical study in the refractory material factory, was an army guard during the second plenary session of the seventh party central committee in 1949. on learning the two decisions by the leading central organs, this veteran communist recalled the happy moment when he saw the great leader chairman mao at that time. he re-studied chairman mao's brilliant writings "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china" and "carry the revolution through to the end". he pledged to study chairman mao's works and stand guard for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line all his life.

the cadres and workers of the company, with the present class struggle and two-line struggle in mind, are conscientiously studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution

under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the important instructions chairman mao issued during the great cultural revolution, the three basic principles put forward by him, and his scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party". this has heightened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism.

the workers said, "the three basic principles are our powerful weapons in defeating the bourgeoisie in the party. we steel workers will struggle resolutely against all statements and actions that are contrary to these principles, and fight in defence of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng."

members of the party committees of the takushan iron mine, the no. 1 sheet mill and the heavy rolling mill recalled the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines while studying chairman mao's three basic principles.

they said, "historical experience proves the truth that it is not easy to crush our party. the chinese communist party founded and nurtured by chairman mao is the force at the core leading our cause forward. we are determined to fight to the end against anyone who practises revisionism and splittism and engages in conspiracies, whatever signboard he may put up."

inspired by the two important decisions of the leading central organs, the workers and cadres of anshan are grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war with greater enthusiasm than ever.

workers of the nos. 1, 2 and 3 steel plants, encouraged by the two important decisions, have worked in close unity and shortened the time for making each heat of steel and turned out large quantities of quality steel.

workers at the iron smelting plant, after repeated experiments, have succeeded in greatly reducing coke consumption by raising air blast temperature, increasing the volume of air blast and other measures.

many leading cadres of the company have worked side by side with the workers in the efforts to win new victories in both revolution and production.

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

People in North China City Study Chairman Mao's Works, Keep Advancing in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 19, 1976)

cadres and workers of various nationalities in huhehot, capital of north china's inner mongolian autonomous region, have continued their advance in revolution and production by resolutely responding to the call of the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, conscientiously studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao and deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the cadres and workers of the industrial and communications departments pledge to carry out chairman mao's behests and diligently study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. many factories have held classes to study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party. spare-time theoretical study groups have increased their time of study and many cadres and workers are going over the first four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" again.

at the same time, many meetings have been held in political evening schools and workshops to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist programme and fallacies.

all this has strengthened the determination of the cadres and workers to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao, increased their confidence in victory and encouraged them to work with greater socialist enthusiasm.

the city's total industrial output in september went up 31 per cent over that in august. the knitwear mills fulfilled their 1976 production quotas one hundred days ahead of schedule. a number of other factories have also fulfilled their annual production plans.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Develops Local Industry in Planned Way

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 19, 1976)

liaoning province, china's heavy industrial base, has developed local industry in a planned way according to chairman mao tsetung's great instruction "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning". this has improved the industrial distribution in the province and helped it progress faster.

in the past there were few modern industries in the western part of the province, now one of the areas where industry has had rapid development and several hundred big and medium-sized projects have been completed or are presently under construction. there were only handicraft workshops in the vast rural areas before, but now there are over a thousand small-sized industrial cities and towns which have relatively large precision machines and equipment.

during the several decades before liberation when liaoning was ruled and plundered by the imperialists, 75 per cent of the province's industry was concentrated in shenyang, anshan, fushun, penhsi and luta, a triangle of less than 100,000 square kilometres, located near harbours and with good communications.

after liberation, in order to change this irrational distribution pattern, the state allocated funds and materials to build up industry in a planned way in the vast areas of west and north parts of the province, an area of some 200,000 square kilometres. allocations made by the revolutionary committee of liaoning province since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution amount to four times those made before 1966. it has also newly built, rebuilt or expanded a great number of large or medium-sized iron and steel plants, coal mines, power stations, automobile factories, machine tools plants, chemical works, non-ferrous metal mines, electronic mills and light industrial factories. many places which had no modern industry before liberation now make use of local resources and technology to turn out great quantities of industrial products needed by the state. in 1975, the total industrial output value in the western part of the province was several times greater than 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

the counties, people's communes and production brigades of the province have set up 10,000 small and medium-sized factories and mines to form more than 1,000 cities and towns in the vast rural areas. this has changed the situation of irrational distribution of industry which meant a concentration in the big cities and in the countryside nothing more developed than oil-pressing shops, brick-kilns and ironsmith forges. last year's output value of the 3,000 commune-owned factories and mines in the province was equal to the province's total output value in the early post-liberation days. the commune-run industries are equipped with metal-cutting machine tools, small open hearth furnaces, blast furnaces, rock-drills, electric welders and motor vehicles. they turn out over 1,000 products such as farm machines, pumps, diesel engines, coal, cement, ores, chemical fertilizers, garments and foodstuffs. they are able to meet the needs of agriculture, large-sized industry and people's daily requirements and to produce a surplus for foreign trade.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle, the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china has put great efforts into accelerating the growth of industrial enterprises run by the counties, communes and production brigades. factories and mines have been built in every county, commune and most of the production brigades over the last several years of hard work. wuhuanchih commune in fuhsin county was a poor hilly area with just a few handicraft workshops before the cultural revolution. without taking a penny from the state, the commune party committee organized the manpower and accumulation funds to gradually enlarge a farm machinery repair and manufacture plant into what is now a well equipped factory with 40 new-type installations and over 250 workers. it has trial-made seeders, compost-appliers and dozen of other farm machines to meet the local needs. the commune has also self-reliantly built 10 factories and mines.

under the guidance of the principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the provincial departments concerned called on all factories and mines, big and medium, to help the communes and production brigades to set up and rapidly develop industrial enterprises.

the vigorous development of industry and communications have greatly promoted local agriculture, culture and education and helped the rural areas gradually to catch up with the industrial centres.

the increased and extensive use of machines, chemical fertilizer and pesticides has doubled the grain output per hectare in western liaoning. where before a great number of people were illiterate, today, primary education is a standard thing and all communes have middle schools, and the prefecture runs four colleges. in the past, there was an acute shortage of doctors and medicines but now every production brigade has its own barefoot doctors and cooperative medical stations and every commune has a hospital. films and other cultural activities are flourishing as well.

SINKIANG

Northwest China Workers' Achievements in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 19, 1976)

the workers of various nationalities of sinkiang uighur autonomous region are carrying out chairman mao's behests by rallying closely round the chinese communist party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng, taking class struggle as the key link, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and continuing to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they have grasped revolution and promoted production, and made many achievements.

since september, the autonomous region's output of steel, rolled steel, coal, textiles, machinery and electric power has increased by a big margin over august. the cadres of various nationalities of the kangsu mine administration in the pamirs, went underground to cut coal with the workers to boost output and did their study and criticism after work. in september, the monthly tunnelling footage of this mine hit an all time high and coal production for the month was increased by 50 per cent over august. since september 9, workers of the steel making workshop of the urumchi iron and steel plant have been making new record on every shift and those of the steel rolling workshop have set a new daily record every day. since september 10, the cotton yarn production and printing and dyeing output of the sinkiang "july 1" cotton mill have all increased by big margins.

recently, factories and mines of the region on a wide scale have held forums and study courses at which workers and cadres of various nationalities extolled chairman mao's great revolutionary line which had made possible great changes and development in the border area's national industry. they brought out a host of vivid examples of mastery of the state among emancipated workers of various nationalities. due to generations of ruthless oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes, the industry of sinkiang was extremely backward on the eve of liberation. there were only a dozen or so poorly-equipped factories in the region. though there are abundant mineral resources in sinkiang, not a single ounce of steel was produced.

under the wise leadership of chairman mao, after liberation the workers of all nationalities in sinkiang built 5 major iron and steel and nonferrous metals metallurgical enterprises. there are 11 small iron and steel plants and more than one hundred big, medium and small coal mines run at prefecture or county levels. over 180 mechanized textile mills have been built in the autonomous region which is now one of the textile industrial centres in the border regions of our country. on the once desolate gobi desert, petroleum, machinery, power, chemical electronics, construction and light industries have been set up as well as an extensive transport and communication service. the workers say that every achievement made is due to the leadership of chairman mao. they owe a thriving industry in sinkiang and what they have today to his revolutionary line and his policy on nationalities. minority workers of the urumchi iron and steel plant, the sinkiang no. 1 motor car repair and assembly plant and the pataowan coal mine in and around urumchi city continue to take class struggle as the key link as they carry out education on the party's basic line. and rapidly changed the backward state of affairs in their enterprises. since the beginning of this year, the workers have fulfilled or overfulfilled production quotas every month and set several new records by deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they declare that they will carry out chairman mao's behests, always take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and run socialist enterprises well.

since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the leadership of the urumchi non-ferrous metal metallurgical plant have relied on the workers in running enterprises. production plans have been overfulfilled with new records being set every year. the workers in the plant today restudied chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes". this fired them with determination to better run socialist enterprises well. they remarked: "chairman mao had faith in us, workers of all nationalities, and was of one heart with us. we must act according to chairman mao's instructions always and be good masters of our enterprises.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Guests Met in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

hsu tsai-lien, chinese vice-minister of coal industry and chairman of the china national mining committee, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a coal industry mission from australia. the mission is led by m. j. smith, member of the joint coal board of australia, and includes g. j. tredinnick, representative of the australian government and deputy secretary-general of the australian ministry of mineral resources.

s. a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

present were hsu nan and li chih-yuan, council members of the chinese coal society and leading members of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of coal industry.

the australian friends arrived in peking on october 13.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Shanghai Performing Arts Troupe of China Leaves Belgium for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 18, 1976)

the shanghai performing arts troupe of china left here today for switzerland after concluding its friendly visit to belgium.

the chinese troupe arrived here on september 21 at the invitation of the belgian association for the dissemination of art and culture.

during its about one-month stay in the country, the chinese troupe gave 13 performances to more than 10,000 spectators in nine cities including

brussels, anvers, liege, charleroi and gand. the chinese troupe also paid a friendly visit to luxembourg from october 2 to 5.

chinese ambassador to belgium huan hsiang gave a reception for the visiting chinese troupe on october 15. belgian personages from cultural and art and other circles attended the reception.

CHINA AND BENIN

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Agricultural Delegation from Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this afternoon with the agricultural delegation from benin led by philipp akpo, minister of rural development and action of cooperation.

ambassador of benin to china moussa bajo alitraore and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present on the occasion.

present were sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, ho kung-kai, department director of the foreign ministry, and chin feng-chu and chang chi-jui, deputy department directors of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

Agricultural Delegation from Benin Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

the agricultural delegation from benin led by philipp akpo, minister of rural development and action of cooperation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and chin feng-chu and chang chi-jui, deputy bureau directors of the ministry.

present were moussa bajo ali-traore, ambassador of benin to china, and abdoul karim sylla, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking.

during their stay in china, the guests from benin toured shanghai, kwangchow and tachai, where they had friendly contact with the chinese people and helped promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and benin.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Residents in Japan Support Two Decisions of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 19, 1976)

hundreds of chinese residents in japan held a meeting here yesterday afternoon to sing the praises and cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung for his magnificent contributions and express their firm support for the two important decisions of the central committee of the communist party of china. they also expressed their determination to carry out the behests of chairman mao, strengthen patriotic unity and strive for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of their motherland.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, liao chun-mu, chairman of the association of residents from taiwan province, and representatives of patriotic chinese women and youth residents in japan spoke at the meeting. kan wen-fang said: "we owe china's today to our great leader chairman mao. now, the cpc central committee has decided that a memorial hall will be established in peking and the crystal sarcophagus containing the body of chairman mao will be placed in the hall so that the broad masses of the people will be able to pay respects to his remains and that volume five of the 'selected works of mao tsetung' will be published at the soonest possible date and preparations are to be made for the publication of the 'collected works of mao tsetung'. we are boundlessly elated at this."

he added: "we must assiduously study the works of chairman mao and turn grief into strength to struggle together with the japanese friends for enhancing friendship between japan and china and for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of our great motherland."

liao chun-mu said: "the east is red. the sun rises. chairman mao is the great saviour of the chinese people. our people in taiwan province, are most profoundly grieved at the passing of chairman mao. expressing firm support for the two important decisions of the cpc central committee, he said: "we believe that before long, overseas taiwan compatriots will be able to pay respects to the remains of our great leader in the memorial hall for chairman mao when they go back to the motherland."

chou tung-mei, a representative of chinese women residents, and huang teh-ming, a representative of youth, expressed their firm support for the two important decisions of the cpc central committee and their determination to rally round the party central committee headed by comrade hua kuo-feng to fight for developing friendship between japan and china liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

Japan-China Friendship Wing Visiting Group from Gifu Prefecture, Japan, Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

the japan-china friendship wing visiting group from gifu prefecture, japan, wound up its visit to peking and left here today for a tour of hangchow and shanghai before returning home. leader of the group is saburo hirano, governor of gifu prefecture and honorary president of the gifu prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

the visiting group consists of more than 130 people from all walks of life in gifu prefecture. wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met and had a warm, friendly conversation with leading members of the group on the afternoon of october 16, and in the evening, the municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of all japanese friends on the group.

after their arrival in peking on october 15, the group visited rural people's communes, schools, hospitals, underground air raid shelters and the museum of the chinese history, and toured the great wall, the ming tombs, the palace museum and the summer palace.

the visiting group intends to further the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and japan, especially those between the people of peking municipality and gifu prefecture.

group leader saburo hirano gave a return banquet here yesterday evening. wang lei and leading members of organizations concerned attended. emon ichikawa, minister of the japanese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

China-Japan Friendship Association Vice President Meets Japanese Editors Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met all members of the visiting group from the japanese editors forum for japan-china friendship and had a friendly conversation with them. the group is led by isao imaida and its deputy leaders are hiroaki morishima and katsuhisa kato.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned chang yu, shao yu, and su yang.

the visiting group arrived in china on october 8 and toured shanghai, nanking, chengchow and linhsien county before its arrival in peking on the 18th. it is scheduled to leave peking for home soon.

Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Electronics Society Fetes Japanese Professors

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

teng kuo-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese electronics society, yesterday evening met and feted fuminori fujimoto, professor at tokyo university, and his wife, kunio ozawa, head of the japan atomic energy tokai research institute, and kozo masuda, associate professor at osaka university.

the japanese friends arrived here on october 18 as guests of the chinese electronics society. they will soon leave here to visit shanghai and other places and conduct academic discussions before going home.

Worker Activists' Delegation from Hokkaido, Japan, Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a worker activists' delegation from hokkaido, japan. leader of the delegation is mitsuyoshi sasaki, and secretary general is mizunori niizuma.

chang hsiang-shan gave a toast at the banquet. he said: the friends on the delegation have come from hokkaido, the forefront to oppose the hegemonism of the soviet union. soviet social-imperialism occupied japan's northern territories by force and has built naval, air and missile bases there to turn them into a strategic base for controlling japan, contending for hegemony with u.s. imperialism and carrying out expansion in asia and the pacific region. soviet social-imperialism has constantly intruded into japan's air space and territorial waters, seriously threatening the security of the japanese people. the northern territories are japan's inherent territories. the japanese people's struggle for the recovery of these territories is a just struggle. it is part of the struggle waged by the people of asia and the rest of the world against imperialism and hegemonism. the chinese people firmly support the japanese people in their struggle to recover their northern territories.

in his toast, mitsuyoshi sasaki said: the soviet union and the united states, the two superpowers, are contending for hegemony in all parts of the world. the soviet union unjustifiably occupied parts of hokkaido, which are japan's inherent territories, after world war two and is rapidly turning them into its military base. the japanese people's struggle for the recovery of their northern territories is a just struggle. it is steadily growing into a nation-wide movement. we uphold the principle and spirit in the "sixth common statement" signed by the japanese socialist party and the china-japan friendship association; we

oppose hegemonism, especially the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states.

chu liang and tsao hsien-po, leading members of organizations concerned, attended the banquet.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening.

Exhibition on Life of Lu Hsün Opens in Japan

(NCNA-English Sendai, Oct. 20, 1976)

an exhibition on the life of lu hsun by the people's republic of china opened yesterday in sendai, japan. the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the government of sendai city, the japan-china cultural exchange association, the "nihon keizai shimbun" and the "kahoku shimbo" to commemorate the 40th death anniversary of mr. lu hsun.

among the 600 persons present at the opening ceremony were takeshi shimano, mayor of sendai; kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; jiro enjoji, chairman of the board of directors of the "nihon keizai shimbun"; kazuo ichiriki, director of the "kahoku shimbo"; personages from various circles kozo sasaki, mataru masuda, kakichi uchiyama, as well as youth, students and women.

also present were all the members of the delegation of the exhibition on the life of lu hsun by the people's republic of china, with chu yung-chia as leader and chou hai-ying, the son of lu hsun, as adviser.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

speaking at the ceremony, mayor shimano said: to hold the exhibition has long been the desire of the 620,000 citizens in sendai. "we will regard the exhibition as a new beginning to further consolidate and develop the friendship between the two peoples." he said: "the third year students of secondary schools here are taking my old home written by mr. lu hsun as reading material. as the youngsters grow up, the ties between china and sendai city will certainly be further strengthened."

the mayor said in conclusion: "the spirit of mr. lu hsun will perpetuate. meanwhile, the friendship between the two peoples will last forever."

after recalling the friendship mr. lu hsun had established with the local people during his study in sendai, kazuo ichiriki said the exhibition on the life of lu hsun by the p.r.c. "reflects in all aspects the great life of lu hsun and his relations with japan and sendai. this exhibition will surely make people cherish more profoundly the memory of lu hsun and contribute tremendously to the japanese people's deeper understanding of new china."

kenzo nakajima said: "mr. lu hsun was a great revolutionary, thinker and a great man of letters. lu hsun's works are extensively read in japan and he had long been known to the japanese people." nakajima expressed the conviction that this exhibition will surely be crownded with success.

jiro enjoji expressed the belief that this exhibition will play a great role in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of japan and china.

in his speech, chu yung-chia said: "during his life time, chairman mao tsetung had time and again called on us to learn from lu hsun and had been very much concerned about the development of the friendship between china and japan. therefore, we take this exhibition and visit as a concrete act to carry on chairman mao's behests, further honour the memory of lu hsun and learn from him and further promote the friendly relations between the chinese people and the peoples of all countries including the japanese people."

chu yung-chia said, as the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung had pointed out, in the most arduous days of the chinese revolution, lu hsun became "the greatest and the most courageous standard-bearer of this new cultural force", and "the chief commander of china's cultural revolution". he said: "the revolutionary spirit lu hsun had displayed in those years remains the precious spiritual wealth of the chinese people in their continued advance."

he said: "we must go on writing the chapters of friendship between the two peoples lu hsun had written at the beginning of this century."

to commemorate the opening of the exhibition in sendai, mayor shimano, exhibition leader chu yung-chia, adviser chou hai-ying and ambassador

chen chu planted by the side of the memorial tablet of lu hsun a sapling of allspice which lu hsun loved during his lifetime.

as chou hai-ying cut the ribbon for the exhibition at eleven a.m., all the visitors went into the hall to tour the exhibition.

on display at the exhibition are over 440 pieces of revolutionary relics about mr. lu hsun. divided into five parts, the exhibition gives an account of the militant life of lu hsun and his friendly relations with the japanese people.

the exhibition will also be held in tokyo, nagoya, kobe and hiroshima.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting japan-china friendship delegation of autonomous government leaders from saitama prefecture and tomio narasaki, secretary general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his party.

the autonomous government leaders delegation is headed by yawara hata, governor of saitama prefecture, and its secretary general is takeo arai, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and chairman of the saitama prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

present at the banquet were wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and liu hsiang-wen, leading members of departments concerned.

liao cheng-chih and yawara hata spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

liao cheng-chih said: the chinese people firmly support the japanese people's just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity, recover japan's northern territories and oppose

superpower hegemonism. he expressed confidence that the japanese friends would make greater contributions to the constant development and consolidation of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan on the basis of the sino-japanese joint statement.

in reply, yawara hata stated that they would make greater efforts to further consolidate and develop the long standing friendly relations between the japanese and the chinese people and continue to work for the conclusion at a sooner date of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty that would include in its text an article on opposition to hegemony.

both the delegation and tomio narasaki and his party arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan, Chinese Men's Basketball Teams
Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

the pakistan men's basketball team and the peking men's basketball team played a friendly match at the peking indoor stadium this afternoon to the warm applause of more than 5,000 spectators.

among the spectators were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and other leading members of chinese departments concerned, as well as a.w. qureshi, leader of the guest team, and mumtaz ali alvie, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

in a friendly atmosphere, both teams produced gritty and tenacious performances that well illustrated their top skills. the match ended 108:77 in favour of the peking team.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portugal-China Friendship Association Organizes Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

the portugal-china friendship association held a memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung in lisbon on october 1, the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a lisbon report quoting the portuguese paper "unidade popular".

the meeting was attended by more than 800 persons from various circles. a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung was hung on the rostrum. a streamer read: "the memory of mao tsetung is eternal".

present at the meeting were: secretaries of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) alvaro vasconcelos, carlos guinote and jose santos; tomas rosa, administrator of portuguese radio and television; hugo dos santos, commander of the central military region; maria barroso, member of the national commission of the socialist party and wife of portuguese prime minister mario soares; helena roseta, leading member of the people's democratic party and member of the secretariat of the portugal-china friendship association; pedro vasconcelos, leading member of the party of the democratic and social center; antonio abreu, member of the national council of the democratic national front; carlos ricardo, member of the secretariat of the portugal-china friendship association; and deputies of the socialist party, the people's democratic party and the party of the democratic and social center.

prime minister mario soares and other high-ranking portuguese officials sent messages of condolence or representatives to the meeting.

speaking at the meeting were representatives of the democratic national front, the party of the democratic and social center, the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist), the people's democratic party, the socialist party and the secretariat of the portugal-china friendship association.

carlos guinote, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist), said that with the passing of chairman mao, the whole progressive humanity, all those upholding peace and all those fighting for the liberation and independence of their countries have lost a great friend.

chairman mao, he added, forged millions of fighters for the cause of the people and led the chinese people in building a new society and preventing the reproduction of the tragedy of the soviet union in china.

"today," he stressed, "russian social-imperialism is the most aggressive and expansionist force in the world." "to ward off the danger, we know well that the battle will be hard. but chairman mao tsetung has written: 'nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights.'"

chairman mao's poems were recited by portuguese friends at the meeting.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 19, 1976)

the rwandan trade delegation led by rhamaniya vincent, secretary-general of the ministry of finance and economy, left here for home by air today.

the delegation arrived here after its visit to peking. while in peking, the members of the delegation were met and feted by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Health Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

the somali health delegation led by musa rabilleh god, minister of health, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liu hsiang-ping and chiang hui-lien, minister and vice-minister of public health.

somali ambassador to china mohamed ismail kahin and mrs. kahin were present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Anti-Soviet" Label Can Cow Nobody

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "'anti-soviet' label can cow nobody". excerpts from the commentary read:

of late, the soviet revisionist paper "izvestia" in an article entitled "who whips up the anti-soviet campaign in japan" unscrupulously attacked the japanese people's just struggle to defend state sovereignty and national independence, affixing once more the "anti-soviet" label on them. the "izvestia" accused the japanese people of committing a "big crime" in "vilifying the soviet union" by "repeatedly talking about so-called 'soviet threat to japan'" and "claiming that 'the soviet union is aggressive'."

what are the facts? they are:

the soviet union refuses to return japan's northern territories under its occupation. it has built naval, air and missile bases on these islands, turning them into an important stronghold to contend for hegemony with the united states in northeast asia and a dagger directed to japan. moreover, the soviet union has increased its military threat to japan since the "25th congress" of the revisionist party. the soviet pacific fleet often surreptitiously cruise off the japanese coasts. soviet planes make endless reconnaissance flights over japanese islands. last july the soviet revisionists conducted a large-scale military exercise southeast of okinawa, encircling the whole southern half of the japanese islands.

therefore, by its own acts, soviet social-imperialism has provided the answer as to whether it is aggressive and is threatening japan. japanese public opinion has well put it: "the soviet union is the world number one military power pure and simple... any country having such a great power as its neighbour cannot help but feel a little nervous and think about its defence." thus it is clear that the so-called "vilification of the soviet union" is actually an exposure of the true features of soviet revisionism.

as to the soviet revisionist question "who whips up the anti-soviet campaign in japan"? the fact is what they called the "anti-soviet campaign is but the opposition to soviet hegemonism and expansionist ambitions which are imposed on the japanese by the soviet revisionists. if there is anyone whipping up

of an anti-soviet campaign in japan to speak of, it is the soviet revisionists themselves. where there is oppression there is resistance. the soviet social-imperialists have infuriated the japanese people and forced them to rise in resistance through the soviet occupation of japan's territories, repeated intrusion into japanese territorial waters and airspace, the exerting of pressure on japan and meddling in its affairs. chairman mao tsetung pointed out: "imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." in japan today, it is soviet social-imperialism which is pushing the masses of japanese people into the historical epoch of the great struggle against soviet hegemonism.

the soviet aircraft flying over japan and the soviet warships cruising off the japanese coasts fail to intimidate the japanese people. nor can the "anti-soviet" label overwhelm the heroic japanese people. the soviet revisionists' repeated attacks and slanders against the japanese people can serve no other purpose than stimulating the japanese people to oppose soviet hegemonism and expansionist ambitions.

Commentary: What "Contributions" the New Tsars Will Make

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 19, 1976)

the soviet union, according to soviet foreign minister a.a. gromyko, is ready to contribute to the materialization of the idea of turning the indian ocean into a zone of peace. this is really something out of the ordinary.

five years ago, a proposal jointly submitted by sri lanka and 12 other asian and african countries was adopted at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly to "declare the indian ocean a zone of peace". now the number of countries in support of this proposal has reached more than 100. the struggle against the military activities of the two superpowers in contending for hegemony in the indian ocean is a component part of the anti-hegemonic struggle of the peoples of the third world countries.

the soviet attitude towards the declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace is known to all. at all the sessions between 1971 and 1975, the soviet representatives failed to support this proposal. like the u.s. representatives, they have

all along abstained in the voting on the relevant resolutions. in their speeches, they obstructed this proposal by hook or crook, and refused to join "the ad hoc committee on the indian ocean" set up in accordance with a decision of the u.n. general assembly, on the grounds that it violates the principle of the "freedom on high seas" as provided in the international law. they opposed to consult with the littoral states of the indian ocean in an attempt to thwart the implementation of the relevant resolutions.

within those years, in competition with the u.s., the soviet union has sent more warships to the indian ocean, set up military bases in various forms and seized the right to use the ports there. it displays its strength of force and contends fiercely for hegemony, thus stirring up a storm in the vast indian ocean and causing very grave concern among the peoples of the littoral countries.

the resolution adopted at the 5th non-aligned summit conference held in colombo last august points out in explicit terms, "the escalation and expansion of great power military and naval presence in the indian ocean constitute a real threat not only to peace, freedom, security and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland states but also to world peace in general". the resolution also calls on the great powers "to remove their military and naval bases, facilities and installations from the indian ocean and its natural extension and to cease deploying nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the area".

trying to free himself from the public condemnation around the world, soviet foreign minister a.a. gromyko made an unusual gesture in his speech at the current session of the u.n. general assembly. he hypocritically showed "keen interest" in the proposal for "declaring the indian ocean a zone of peace", and claimed that the soviet union is ready "to contribute to the materialization of the idea of turning it (the indian ocean) into a zone of peace".

it should be pointed out that as far back as five years ago many asian and african countries had demanded for the declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone, while the soviet union, a self-styled "natural ally" of the third world, did not "show its readiness to contribute to the materialization of the idea of turning it (the indian ocean) into a zone of peace" until the current session of the u.n. general assembly. leaving aside the question whether the soviets make their decision late or early, what is important

is: what "contribution" the soviet union is ready to make to materialize the asian and african countries' proposal? from the speech of gromyko, it is not difficult to see that the "contribution" the soviet social-imperialists are ready to make is none other than their determination to hang on in the indian ocean and refuse to withdraw from there. they have never withdrawn and are not prepared to withdraw.

gromyko flatly denied that the soviet union possesses military bases in the indian ocean. he even went so far as to say that "as for the soviet union, it has never had any intention of building military bases in the indian ocean." how innocent exclamation as the soviet union has no military base and even no intention to build bases in the indian ocean, the question of withdrawing from these bases is pointless. but gromyko's assertions are nothing but self-deceiving. it is an open secret that the soviet union has acquired the right to use more than ten ports which are all disguised military bases. one of the ports is vizagapatam in india.

gromyko also alleged that "the soviet union is prepared to seek ways to reduce, on a reciprocal basis, the military activities of non-coastal states in the indian ocean and the regions directly adjacent thereto with other powers." but there are three snags in his statement. firstly, despite the fact that the superpowers' military activities are threatening the security of the indian ocean, the soviet union will not withdraw from there if "other powers" act in the same way. this argument is an out-and-out perverse trick. since the soviet revisionists have so energetically clamoured for "detente" and "disarmament and professed to be the "natural ally" of the third world, then, why do they not take the lead in getting out from the indian ocean? secondly, although the 5th non-aligned summit conference clearly called on the superpowers to remove their military bases and cease their military activities, gromyko only mentioned "reduction" of military activities; thirdly, the soviet foreign minister alleged that his country is "prepared to seek ways to reduce... the military activities, but unfortunately nobody knows whether it is possible to seek such ways or when to do so excl.

gromyko also energetically peddled the so-called "freedom of navigation". he said that the declaration of the indian ocean as "a zone of peace" "should not entail any obstacles to freedom of navigation... in the indian ocean". he said that the soviet fleet can still sail freely in the

indian ocean, though viewed as "a zone of peace". nothing can prevent this, he added. in this way, what kind of "zone of peace" will the indian ocean become? isn't it a mockery at the relevant resolutions of the afro-asian countries and the united nations excl.

in conclusion, gromyko said that if the states concerned do not give due consideration to the soviet approach, the soviet union will not participate in any activities with respect to the declaration of the indian ocean as "a zone of peace", in other words, it will no longer "show its readiness to contribute". after making detour, gromyko came back to where he had stood. this proves that soviet social-imperialism has invariably stuck to its hegemonic stand. its awkward performance on the declaration of the indian ocean as "a zone of peace" over the past few years has brought the world people to see through its hypocritic features and to understand more clearly that its repeated cries for "detente" and "international security" are mere worthless rubbish.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian People Enthusiastically Buy
Chairman Mao's Works

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 19, 1976)

many tanzanian people have bought copies of the brilliant works of chairman mao tsetung with great enthusiasm since the passing of the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

the managers of the tanzanian publishing house and the friendship bookshop told hsinhua that the "selected works of mao tsetung" (in four volumes), the "selected readings from the works of mao tsetung", the "selected military writings of mao tsetung", chairman mao's works "on contradictions", "on practice" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and "mao tsetung poems" had been sold out at their shops. among the buyers were students, workers, government officials and armymen. within a week from october 4 to 11, the dar es salaam university bookshop sold a great deal of copies of chairman mao's works. the bookshop manager said that such a quick selling had never been seen before.

to honour the memory of chairman mao tsetung, an exhibition of his works and photos showing his brilliant image in the various periods of the chinese revolution was held at the dar es salaam university bookshop on october 11. a similar exhibition was also held in this city by the tanzanian publishing house from september 17 to 25.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Port of Spain, Oct. 18, 1976)

eric williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, visited the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china here this evening.

he was accompanied by john donaldson, minister of national security and external affairs; errol mahabir, minister of petroleum and mines and minister in the ministry of finance; george chambers, minister of industry and commerce and minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries; and overand padmore, minister in the ministry of finance.

after the tour, prime minister eric williams gave a dinner in honour of tsao weng-pin, head, and shang chin-cheng, deputy head, of the chinese exhibition delegation. he expressed welcome to the chinese exhibition and wished it a success. both sides expressed the hope that the friendly cooperation between the two peoples would expand steadily. wang chan-yuan, chinese ambassador to trinidad and tobago, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

New Tunisian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

mohamed el memmi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the tunisian republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister ho ying, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and acting director of the ministry's west asian and north african affairs department chou chueh.

officials of the tunisian embassy here were present.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNESCO Session Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

yang yun-yu, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and leading member of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of education, tien chin, delegate, and lu tzu-lin and jan chieh, deputy delegates, left peking by air yesterday for the 19th session of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization to be held in nairobi, the capital of kenya.

they were seen off at the airport by chou hung-pao, leading member of the ministry of education, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

leader of the chinese delegation to the 19th unesco session wang yueh-yi, deputy leader hu sha, delegate chang wei, and deputy delegates sheng yu and chou chi-chi are already abroad.

Deliberation on Question of Namibia Ends
at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 19, 1976)

the united nations security council had discussed the question of namibia at nine meetings since the end of august. foreign ministers and representatives of many third world countries voiced strong support to the namibian people's struggle against the racist south african domination and for national independence. they sternly condemned the south african authorities for refusing to implement the security council resolution and demanded the south african authorities to terminate immediately their illegal occupation of namibia and to withdraw their administration and all their military and police forces.

the council's deliberation on this question ended today. a draft resolution put forward by seven council members including benin, guyana, pakistan and tanzania condemns the south african authorities' failure to comply with the terms of security council resolution 385 and denounces the so-called constitutional conference plotted by the south african regime as a device for evading the clear responsibility to comply with the requirements of security council resolutions. the draft resolution reaffirms the council's support for the struggle of the namibian people for self-determination and independence. it requests all states to take steps to ensure the termination of any supply of arms and ammunition to the south african authorities.

the draft resolution was not adopted due to the vetoes by the united states, britain and france, three permanent members of the council.

during the debate, michel alladaye, foreign minister of benin, condemned the fascist vorster regime for having organized and practiced a systematic policy of intimidation and genocide against the namibian people to perpetuate their domination over namibia.

sam nujoma, president of the south west africa people's organization (swapo), stated that swapo reiterated its position that "we are more than ever committed, determined and resolved to carry out the armed liberation struggle with intensity to liberate every inch of namibia."

garba, nigerian external affairs commissioner, said that the racist south african regime had no right in any way to influence the destiny of namibia or to interfere with the exercise of the right of self-determination by its people.

s.g. mwale, foreign minister of zambia, said that the racist regime was guilty of acts of terrorism and genocide against the namibians. namibia was today a police state and also became a launching pad for the criminal regime's acts of aggression against the independent african countries.

j.a. chissano, foreign minister of mozambique, said that there can no longer be a peaceful solution in namibia. the people of namibia are committed and determined to carry out armed struggle. he stated that the u.n. security council should not only condemn the illegal south african regime but also give further substantial support to the namibians in their struggle against their enemy.

f.m. minah, foreign minister of sierra leone, said that the suppressive acts of the south african racists troops against the namibians had reinforced the conviction of the namibian people and its liberation movement that the only road to freedom was by armed struggle.

ibrahim kaduma, tanzanian foreign minister, said that the racist regime had inhumanly repressed namibian patriots and militarized namibia in order to attack neighbouring countries.

rasolondraibe, representative of madagascar, said that the african group at the u.n. was in full solidarity with the namibians in their struggle for national independence.

dufstan weston kamana, president of the u.n. council for namibia, pointed out, "more and more namibian people show their determination to carry out the struggle for the liberation of namibia. "the namibian people will fight until the final goals of national liberation are attained. let no one underestimate the will and determination of the namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and independence," he added.

mohamed a. sallam, representative of the yemen arab republic, speaking as the chairman of the arab group, charged that the south african authorities were doing everything possible to perpetuate the occupation of namibia. he pointed out the windhoek constitutional talks were plotted to prolong the racist domination over namibia.

keat chhon, representative of democratic kampuchea, said, "we resolutely support the determination of the people of namibia to pursue its armed liberation struggle until complete and final victory for namibia to regain its legitimate sovereignty and independence."

in his speech on october 7, chinese representative huang hua pointed out that the racist regimes of vorster and his like, with the support and abetment of the superpowers, have intensified their counter-revolutionary dual tactics with a combination of threats and blandishments. however, the african people have realized from their own experience that these are pernicious schemes aimed at disintegrating the national liberation movement, disrupting the militant unity of the african countries and sabotaging the armed struggle of the people in southern africa. hence their determined tit-for-tat struggles against them. apart from creating the shocking soweto carnage, the south african racist regime has ceaselessly launched military aggression against zambia and other neighbouring independent african states and seriously encroached upon their sovereignty and territorial integrity in an attempt to threaten and bluff the african countries, prevent them from giving support to the national liberation movement and put out the flames of the armed struggle of the people of southern africa for national independence.

he said, "the numerous african countries and their people have realized from historical experience that one should not harbour any illusions about the reactionaries and that national independence and liberation can never be easily obtained from the enemies' 'favours' or from negotiations, but can only be won through unremitting struggle, particularly armed struggle."

huang hua pointed out, the plan for establishing a so-called "multiracial government" in namibia recently produced by the racist regime of south africa is a clumsy scheme designed to shirk its responsibility for the non-implementation of security council resolution 385, to deceive world opinion and prolong its illegal rule in namibia. it is a refurbished version of the "bantustan" plan.

he stressed "the people of southern africa are winning continuous victories in their struggle. but the situation there is complicated owing to the superpowers' meddling. motivated by their strategic needs of seeking global hegemony, they have intensified their rivalry over southern africa. their activities of intervention, expansion, aggression and division constitute a serious threat to the people of southern africa. one superpower does its utmost to support the racist regimes, offers them advice and propagates 'peaceful evolution' in a desperate attempt to preserve its vested interests in southern africa. the other superpower which pretends to 'support the national liberation movement' resorts to various means of sowing discord and steps

up its infiltration, intervention and expansion in southern africa. however, the long-tested african people are clear-headed. they do not believe the nice words of the superpowers, nor are they intimidated by their bluster. they will surely win their national liberation by relying on their own armed struggle, strengthening their unity, 'preventing the tiger from entering the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front gate', and persistently carrying on the struggle to the end."

huang hua noted, "the struggle of the people of namibia and the rest of southern africa is just and therefore enjoys the broad support of the people of africa and the whole world."

"the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the namibian people against forcible occupation by the south african authorities and for national independence," he declared.

representatives of mauritius, egypt, algeria, kenya, ghana, burundi, yugoslavia, niger, ethiopia, romania, morocco, sri lanka, panama, botswana, pakistan and other countries also spoke at the council meetings.

they pointed out that the namibian people and the people in other parts of southern africa enjoyed firm support of the people of africa and the whole world. they also rejected the plan for the establishment of a so-called "multiracial government" in namibia produced by the racist regime of south africa.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Delegation of Higher Education Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1976)

yao li, leading member of the ministry of education, this evening met and feted a delegation of higher education from the federal republic of germany led by kreyenberg.

erwin wickert, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, and officials of the embassy were present on the occasion.

the west german guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese ministry of education.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 19, 1976)

the zambian government trade delegation led by dr. mutumba m. bull, minister of commerce, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home this morning.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and liu kuei-tan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

the zambian government trade delegation arrived here from peking by plane on october 15, and on the evening of the 17th, it was honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman wang chuan-kuo. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye were present on the occasion.

dr. mutumba m. bull gave a return banquet on the following evening.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation inspected china's 1976 autumn export commodities fair and attended the reception for the opening of the fair. the zambian guests also visited the tali people's commune in nanhai county, the shihwan ceramics workshop in foshan city, the kwangchow no. 2 cigarette factory and the kwangchow enamel plant, went sightseeing in kwangchow and viewed the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising.

END

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